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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Viscount Grey Blames Japan

Belgium Rules Out Hate Sign

Lindbergh Child Unites World

Manchuria Cold to New State

Soviet Sees Anti-German Plot

Washington Revives Its Ideal

THE League of Nations Assembly recesses briefly to allow members to act in a Disarmament Conference session, but the pressure upon Japan to recede in China continues. World feeling has its effect in Tokyo, where, in spite of the Government's victory in the elections, rumblings of dissatisfaction are heard. The Bank of Japan comes to the aid of the five tottering banks in the cotton milling district, where the Chinese boycott is taking sure toll. While desultory fighting continues outside of Shanghai, London rings with a meeting in Queen's Hall, where Viscount Grey of Fallodon is chief speaker. He blames Japan for starting the Sino-Japanese conflict, and says Japan did precisely the thing the League of Nations and the Disarmament Conference are struggling to prevent nations from doing—when it felt its treaty rights imperiled it ignored peace machinery and courted war.

¶ Belgium sees the highest court settle the famous argument over the inscription for the new Library of Louvain. The high court sustains the lower court in ruling that the legend "Destroyed by German fury; restored by American generosity" may not appear upon the long-delayed balustrade. Forward-looking world opinion will be pleased. The stones of yesterday's hatreds or atrocities will never fit into the good will foundation on which the nations' tomorrow must arise.

¶ The world murmurs in anxiety at the delay in discovery and recovery of the Lindbergh child. No news, officials say tersely; yet there is news. News in the unanimity with which peoples of many tongues and stations combine in one effort and one hope; news in the broadcasted appeals, which show faith that even those guilty of kidnaping must relent when they take time to think; news in this, that all material things fade in value compared to the importance of the unity and happiness of a mother and a child. "A little child shall lead them" was true 2000 years ago—it is as true, in all its tremendous implications, today.

¶ Manchuria sees Mukden and Changchung prepare for the installation of Henry Pu Yi as head of the new Manchurian State. The ceremony will be conducted according to traditional Manchu rites in an elaborate special pavilion. Public enthusiasm does not kindle, the people regarding the man who, as Emperor of China, was "the son of heaven," as being a mere Japanese puppet. Henry Pu Yi's new title continues to be a mystery. Even the new officials preparing the ceremony do not seem to know just what he is, and suspicion grows that their ignorance is shared, alas, by another—by future Something-or-Other Henry Pu Yi.

¶ Soviet Russia announces that the wounding of the Counselor of the German Embassy was the work of plotters who wish to strain relations between two countries. Investigation of the foreign end of the conspiracy is being carried on. Meanwhile, the official Soviet newspaper Izvestia declares Soviet opinion shocked and Soviet sentiment deeply appreciative of political, economic, and cultural ties of long standing; in other words, that Russia and Germany will remain what they have been—friends.

¶ American Samoa is to be studied in an effort to raise the Samoan Polynesian to a more fitting place in modern life. A committee goes from Honolulu under the Frederic Duclos Barstow Foundation. Polynesian culture will be searched for its best points, and the plan is to arouse the easy-going Samoan native through a scheme that has seldom failed among civilized or uncivilized people—by touching the springs of his pride in the achievements, however modest, of his own kind.

¶ The national capital of the United States may see brought to realization the full dream of its founders. City planners, architects, landscape architects, sculptors, and painters from 11 organizations will meet in Washington in April under auspices of the American Institute of Architects to arrange for the carrying forward of the original city plans. Inspired by George Washington, Maj. Pierre Charles L'Enfant conceived a magnificent and extensive scheme which has been followed only in part. Now the highest talent and ample public funds, free from political control, are to be enlisted in a continuance. What finer tribute to the first President than that the nation he conceived should express itself in fulfillment of his dream for a capital city that would be a world monument to beauty and to American life? Great Prophet George Washington is affirmed and confirmed in the only manner possible to prophecy—by time.

Trinidad Discovers New Use for Navy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Trinidad, B. W. I.

THE recent visit of a British naval detachment to Trinidad was the means of saving one of the government departments a three weeks' expedition into a swamp.

It would have taken 10 men three weeks to survey the swamp in the ordinary way. But the work was done in a few hours from a naval seaplane placed at the Government's disposal by the captain of H. M. S. Exeter.

Arms Drama Set on Stage Of Contrasts

War Clouds of Far East Dim Brightness of Peace Horizon

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—With a long experience of conferences I am bound to say that never have I known a conference to meet in gloomier circumstances. Everybody was persuaded that it must succeed, but everybody was puzzled by the obvious difficulties. Everybody went about declaring that the alternatives were disarmament or catastrophe; but everybody dwelt on the obstacles.

To make matters worse, the war cloud which had been blowing up over the Far East was now beginning to burst. It was not only a question of whether we could agree about disarmament, but a question of whether the prestige of the League of Nations could be saved.

When I recalled the great days of the founding of the League, and the resounding speeches to which I had listened in Geneva at the first Assembly, I was struck by the contrast. Were men, indeed, of such little faith?

Contrast of Attitudes

For before I went to the Batiment Electoral, where the Disarmament Conference was to be held, I went to the Palais des Nations, where the Council of the League was meeting.

And there I found the Council presided over by a War Minister solemnly deliberating on the next step to be taken to prevent open and declared conflict between China and Japan. There was already conflict. It had dragged on for some months. But by a legal fiction there was not yet war.

Nevertheless, war in the legal sense was menacing. The Chinese and Japanese delegates were stating their case, and the members of the League Council were reminding them that they were pledged to refrain from hostilities under the Nine Power pact, under the Covenant of the League, and under the Kellogg treaty.

There was great good will, there were protests and warnings, there was more or less vacillating action; but the menace was not removed.

Was the League impotent? Did peace pacts mean nothing? We tried to argue that the conditions were exceptional, and that the writ of the League could not be expected to run so far afield. Yet we realized that these arguments appeared to be sophisticated, and that if the worst happened, then the League would receive a dreadful blow, and, with the shattering of trust in the League and in pacts and covenants, the cause of disarmament would be in jeopardy.

War or Peace Correspondents

The conference met, therefore, under the unhappy sign of prospective war. Even the most serious-minded journalists, hurrying from Council meetings to Disarmament Conference, asked one another whether at Geneva they were war correspondents or peace correspondents.

We were discussing war at the same time as disarmament. The disarmament speeches were being made while China was calling for an extraordinary Assembly to discover a solution for a warlike situation.

It is necessary to keep in view this terrible contradiction. I shall have much to say of a far more cheerful character, but I should present an incomplete picture, and quite inadequately elucidate the proceedings at Geneva, if I did not make this reference at the outset to the special handicap that was placed upon the Disarmament Conference by the Far East menace of war.

For the fears of the European countries were increased. All that could be said about the difference in the European and the Chinese conditions did not convince European countries that the peace of the world was sufficiently organized for them to lay down their arms. Hence the undoubted appeal that the French propositions for a militarized League of Nations made.

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WALSH DRAFTS AIMED TO CLEAR COURT PROBLEM

Would Show Reed Resolution Not Intended as New Reservation

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 8—Two developments today featured preliminary skirmishes in the fight impending in the Senate over American adherence to the World Court.

It was learned that Senator Thomas J. Walsh (D.) of Montana, chief advocate of the World Court, had submitted to Senator David A. Reed (R.) of Pennsylvania two alternative drafts of the original World Court declaratory resolution, introduced in the Foreign Relations Committee last Wednesday and tentatively adopted at that time. These drafts will come up for action by the committee tomorrow, when the World Court protocol is expected to be reported out.

At the same time, the National World Court Committee gave its complete approval to the Reed resolution.

The World Court fight now centers around the Reed resolution, designed to set forth, through an interpretative statement, exactly what the Senate considers to be the true meaning of the Root formula on advisory opinions. The Reed resolution, as originally adopted last week, read:

"Said protocol is ratified with the clear understanding that the Permanent Court of International Justice shall not, without the consent of the United States, entertain any request for an advisory opinion touching any dispute or question in which the United States has or claims an interest."

The Walsh drafts change the language but do not alter the purpose of the Reed resolution. They are designed to make clear that a new reservation is not intended. Senator Reed has previously expressed willingness to consider changes.

The National World Court Committee announced:

"The effect of the resolution is merely to make clear that the Senate, in ratifying the protocol, is acting on the assumption that Mr. Root's interpretation of that protocol is correct. . . . The underlying theory of the protocol is simply that through the procedure adopted it is reasonable to be expected that the United States, and the states represented on the council, would be able to agree on questions relating to the submission of matters to the court for advisory opinions. . . ."

Arms Conference Ready to Tackle Political Issues

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, March 8—The Disarmament Conference borrowed a half-day from the League Assembly this morning to adopt the Benes arrangement of its work.

When the session opened Mr. Arthur Henderson offered a tribute to M. Aristide Briand. The French statesman, he reminded the delegates, was president of the League Council which summoned the conference and his immovable faith in its works was with the delegates continually.

Every day, Mr. Henderson said, he would feel M. Briand's presence, for it was the French minister who persuaded him to accept the conference presidency. The best tribute to M. Briand's memory, he declared, would be to direct the work of the conference to which he had devoted all his efforts toward the final goal of success. M. Joseph Paul-Boncour thanked the conference and the meeting adjourned.

The debate followed yesterday's private discussion in the steering committee in deciding that broad political matters should be considered first and technical subjects second. By adopting the Benes coördination plan the conference has a broad charter for its activities in coming months and a comprehensive agenda.

Radio Suit Pushed Despite Pool Plan

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 8—The Department of Justice is pressing its antitrust action against the Radio Corporation of America and associates, it was declared here today, even though negotiations simultaneously are going forward with respect to the formation of an open patent pool, similar to that in the motorcar industry.

Mr. William D. Mitchell, Attorney-General, filed yesterday with the District Court at Wilmington, Del., an amended petition, adding four new defendants to the list against which action has been brought, and alleging additional facts relating to activities of the defendants in the foreign field. The new charge is that these defendants attempted to restrain commerce between the United States and foreign countries, as well as to restrain commerce in the domestic field.

The defendants added on this count are International General Electric Company, Western Electric International Company, and R. C. A. Communications, Inc. In addition, the National Broadcasting Company was added as a party defendant on the ground that it is jointly owned by Radio Corporation, General Electric Company and Westinghouse Electric Company, and that it was organized for the purpose of restraining competition in nation-wide broadcasting.

India's Executive Government Modified by British Reforms

Establishment of Impartial Judicial Service Put First in Legal Accomplishments—English Code Altered to Meet Oriental Needs

WHAT BRITAIN IS DOING IN INDIA—Law
Second of Six Articles

By ALFRED SABONADIERE

Former District Judge in Aligbur, United Provinces; Reader in Indian Law, London University; Writer of the Article on Indian Law in Encyclopædia Britannica.

Perhaps the most far-reaching idea in the matter of constitutional law which British administrators and courts have introduced to India is this: that the Executive Government is not all-powerful.

It is true that the ancient books of the Hindus regarded the Sovereign as subject to the rules laid down in those treaties or other books which were to be regarded as sacred, and that Moslem law certainly held that the earthly ruler must not do anything which was forbidden, and subjected him in his personal capacity to the ordinary jurisdiction of the courts.

Nevertheless for generations before the eighteenth century, governments in India had in practice been absolutist. When it was found that the Supreme Court at Calcutta was prepared to set the Governor-General-in-Council at defiance a whole new series of ideas was introduced to Indian thought.

Great Britain has shown India at least two things to be desirable in the administration of law. One of them is an easily understood criminal law which is applied impartially in the same terms to all, from highest to lowest, and the other is an impartial and honest judiciary, not completely under the control of the Executive Government.

Perhaps Britain's greatest material achievements in India are the roads, the railways, and the canals. It may well be held that its greatest moral achievement is the establishment of an honest, honorable, and practical judicial Service of Indian Judges, and of a bar whose best members can adequately fill the highest judicial posts.

That is not to say that the Indian

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NOTES RECEIVED BY LINDBERGHS FRESHEN HOPES

Kidnapers of Baby Said to Have Communicated With Parents

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 8—Reports in authoritative circles to the effect that Col. Charles A. Lindbergh had received two notes from the kidnapers of his child were the most encouraging feature of the situation today. Confirmation of the reports could not be obtained from members of the immediate family or their representatives.

The Associated Press, which issued a copyrighted statement containing the report, however, asserted that they had obtained the information from a reliable confidential source which they were obligated to protect. They declined to say whether the notes had named the ransom or indicated what steps the Lindberghs must take to insure the safe return of their infant son.

The reports, which were regarded as the first authentic information indicating that Colonel and Mrs. Lindbergh had succeeded in making contact with the abductors of their child since his disappearance last Tuesday night, seemed to justify the hope that negotiations looking toward the return of the baby to its parents were already under way. Whether these negotiations would be conducted by Col. Lindbergh or by the two underworld leaders, "Salvy" Spitale and Irving Bitz whom the Colonel and Mrs. Lindbergh have named as their representatives in the case, was a matter of conjecture.

One of the notes, both of which were reported to have reached Colonel and Mrs. Lindbergh on Sunday, was typewritten, it was said. The other was said to be penned in the same hand as that reported to have been left on the window sill of the nursery on the night of the kidnaping. The paper on which it was written was identical with that of the earlier note, it was said. These facts were said to have convinced the parents that the communications were actually from the kidnapers.

Meanwhile, amid a tangle of conjecture: conflicting reports on other details of the case and speculations, one fact was clearly apparent—that every channel through which the abductors might try to reach the baby's parents was being kept open.

Since all communications to the family are opened, either by Colonel or Mrs. Lindbergh, or by Mrs. Dwight W. Morrow, Mrs. Lindbergh's mother, the kidnapers can get in touch with the parents in perfect safety, Gov. A. Harry Moore of New Jersey declared.

"Only such mail as contains leads or tips is turned over to the police," he added. "The integrity of Colonel Lindbergh is so beyond question that the kidnapers can entirely depend upon his word."

A telephone wire is also being kept open, without police surveillance, to be available for the kidnapers or their agents, he said. The New Jersey state police were said to be pledged to make no attempt to interfere in any way with efforts of the kidnapers to reach the Lindbergh family.

Special Trial Planned For Kidnapers in Ohio

WARREN, Ohio, March 8 (AP)—The speediest criminal prosecution in the history of Trumbull County is planned for the kidnapers of 11-year-old James DeJute Jr., who was rescued unharmed Saturday.

Two men, captured when the boy was found in an abandoned gambling house near Youngstown, were indicted yesterday by the county grand jury on charges of kidnaping with attempt to extort.

A similar indictment was returned for a third man, alleged leader in the plot, who was being hunted by the authorities. He was named as "John Doe."

B. H Birrell, the prosecutor, said the two arrested, if possible would be brought to trial Thursday. The maximum penalty is life imprisonment.

The two men captured were Dowell Hargraves, 31, and John Demarco, 30, both of Youngstown.

OVERVALUATION OF GOLD CALLED 'THE' CALAMITY

India's Finance Minister Cites American Effort to Solve Problem

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

NEW DELHI, India, March 8—Overvaluation of gold is "The" calamity from which the world is suffering today, declared Sir George Schuster, Finance Minister of the Government of India, in presenting his budget to the Legislative Assembly yesterday. He held that unless the status of gold is placed in its proper perspective in world finance one of two results must happen—either the whole present economic system will collapse or all the currencies of the world will have to be detached from gold.

India itself is not greatly disturbed by the gold situation; indeed, since Britain discarded the gold standard this country has benefited considerably by exporting surplus stocks of gold lying hoarded among the peasants, it was pointed out.

This exportation, however, has aggravated the political situation, as Congress leaders are urging the people to retain their gold chiefly as a means of embarrassing the Administration. In this regard Sir George stated that the people of India are doing the right thing in selling their gold at the present time, citing the United States' economic condition in consequence of its position as the largest gold-holding nation.

American Position Outlined

"America," he said, "is straining every effort to find a policy which will bring about a rise in the gold price of commodities, or in other words a fall in the value of gold."

Should the United States succeed in this policy, Sir George said, its present currency system may survive. Should the United States fail, however, he pictured the country discarding the gold standard.

"It is impossible to escape the conclusion," he said, "that the world is faced with two alternatives—either to find some means of reducing the real value of gold as expressed in commodities or abandon gold altogether as a basis of currency."

For such steps international action is required, Sir George contended. The Finance Minister showed India's economic plight more traceable to world conditions than the internal situation. He pointed out that exports and imports have fallen in value to a bare half of what they were two years ago, largely because of world conditions.

Encouraging Signs Found

Despite this, he felt satisfied with the country's budgetary position, even in face of a deficit of 11½ crores of rupees, more than £8,000,000. His picture of the situation offered encouraging signs.

Sir George said the commercial position is bettering certain industries, such as the cotton mill trade. Moreover, he maintained the masses have a considerable amount of money available for investment, although he was perturbed at the extraordinary fall in the consumption of sugar.

The Finance Minister emphasized the fact that money rates have eased considerably, and Indian government securities have increased in price.

"Indeed," he said, "if we look around the globe at the present time of difficulties we may fairly claim there is no country in the world whose intrinsic financial position is sounder or whose ultimate economic advance is brighter."

CARDOZO SUCCEEDED BY POUND IN NEW YORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., March 8—Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt today sent the nomination of Judge Cuthbert W. Pound of Lockport to the Senate for chief judge of the Court of Appeals, the highest tribunal in New York State, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Chief Judge Benjamin N. Cardozo, who was elevated to the United States Supreme Court bench by President Hoover.

Judge Pound has served as an associate judge of the Court of Appeals for the past 17 years.

HOOVER TAKES STEPS TO SAVE MORE MILLIONS

Legal Changes Sought, He Says, to Permit Departmental Economies

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 8—A new attack on unnecessary federal expenditures was initiated here today by President Hoover in the campaign to stabilize credit by balancing the budget.

Mr. Hoover, in a statement today, announced that Brig.-Gen. Frank T. Hines, Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, had proposed to the special House committee on economy changes in pension laws to produce economies of between $50,000,000 and $60,000,000.

Mr. Walter F. Brown, Postmaster General, Mr. Hoover announced, would likewise place before the committee new proposals for changes in legal requirements of postoffice expenditures to save a considerable amount. Changes in legal requirements to produce similar drastic economies in the Department of Agriculture, and other executive branches are being prepared, Mr. Hoover said.

The declaration from the White House comes as a sequel to the introduction of the new $1,000,000,000 tax bill, and followed persistent efforts of the Democratic leaders of the House, in coöperation with the Administration, to whittle down expenditures to the last cent. Mr. Hoover paid the highest tribute to the coöperation for economy which he has received thus far from Congress.

In a supplementary oral statement, Mr. Hoover said there were two ways of cutting federal executive expenditures. One was through consolidation of bureaus; one by changes in legal requirements as to executive direction. He was, he said, now proposing the second. His formal statement follows:

All Working for Economy

The whole of the administrative officials are coöperating with the special economy committee appointed by the House of Representatives in the drive to bring about further drastic economies in federal expenditure.

You will recollect that the budget sent to Congress represented reductions in expenditures for the next fiscal year of about $365,000,000 below the present fiscal year. The House Appropriations Committee has reduced the

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

Attack in Moscow On Reich Attaché Due to Terrorism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

MOSCOW, March 8—The attack on Saturday which resulted in the wounding of the counselor of the German Embassy here, Herr Fritz von Twardowsky, has assumed political color as the result of the publication today of a brief official statement that the assailant, a former Moscow University student, I. M. Stern, has confessed membership in a group of terrorists which have carried out instructions of some foreign schemers.

Stern confessed that the object of his act was to cause strained relations between the Soviet Union and Germany and thereby worsen the international position of the Soviet Union. This statement leaves many points obscure but it is announced that the investigation will probably be completed within the next few days.

Assuming the genuineness of Stern's confession this is the first act of political terrorism affecting a foreign citizen committed in the Soviet Union in many years and recalls the dramatic episode in the first year of the Soviet régime when two social revolutionaries assassinated the German Ambassador here, Count Mirbach, in July 1918, hoping thus to provoke renewal of war between Russia and Germany.

This latest incident has caused great excitement among foreigners here, especially among Germans, but the Reich's Ambassador, Herr von Dirksen, made a reassuring speech to a group of Germans assembled at the Embassy building, expressing the opinion that their safety was not endangered.

ROOSEVELT URGES 'LAME DUCK' ACTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., March 8—Favorable action by the Legislature on the so-called "lame duck" amendment to the Constitution is pending today following the reading of a special message from Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt last night urging its prompt ratification.

The amendment would eliminate the short session of Congress beginning in December and the usual 12-months wait before newly elected members may take their seats, provide for the opening of regular sessions of Congress on Jan. 3 and fix the presidential inauguration for Jan. 20 instead of March 4. Virginia was the first state to ratify.

"I gave my hearty approval to this amendment," the Governor's message read. "The need for it has been apparent in Washington for many years. It is a sound plan to correct an ancient provision founded on the days of stagecoaches. It is in the interest of efficiency and common sense. Our State, by immediate action, can have the honor of being among the first to ratify."

Piccard Plans Flight To Stratosphere Again

By the Associated Press

Brussels, Belg., March 8

PROF. AUGUSTE PICCARD said his second balloon ascent into the stratosphere will be made next June. He had not selected his pilot, but his scientific companion will be the young Belgian physicist, Mr. Max Cosyns.

A giant balloon with a new spherical gondola is in the course of construction with funds to be supplied by the Belgian National Fund for Scientific Research.

House Debate Is Converging On Sales Tax

This Item in $1,000,000,000 Revenue Bill to Be Hotly Contested

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 8—Political interest converged today on the manufacturers' sales tax provision of the new $1,000,000,000 tax bill as both Republican and Democratic leaders of the House prepared to throw their weight behind the completed measure.

Representative Charles R. Crisp (D.) of Georgia, who, as acting chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, was largely responsible for framing the bill, defended the sales tax provision, while Progressives just as emphatically announced their intention of seeking its elimination.

The contestants will join the issue on Thursday, when general debate on the measure is scheduled. It is expected there will be other points of controversy, including a wet move to get a vote on 2.75 per cent beer.

To take out the manufacturers' sales tax, Mr. Crisp said, would necessitate putting in its place heavy excise taxes on gasoline, bank checks, automobiles and tobacco, and raising the first-class postage rates.

In reply to the contention of Progressives that the measure spares the rich man at the expense of the mass of the people, Mr. Crisp declared that on the contrary it is, in many cases, the only possible way of reaching the rich man by federal taxation.

Referring to the practice of many persons of wealth to invest their capital in tax-exempt securities, he declared that this tax "will force the rich man to pay and it is the only way you can force him to pay."

In addition he held that the tax will be so small on cheaper grades of commodities that it will probably be absorbed by the manufacturer rather than passed on to the consumer. On the other hand it will be large enough on the commodities purchased by the rich to force the producer to pass it on.

Thus in two ways, he pointed out, the tax will tend to put the burden on "those best able to pay," rather than on the mass of the people as contended by opponents of the measure.

The complete tax bill was reported to the House yesterday with the unanimous approval of the Ways and Means Committee. The 25 Republican and Democratic members all give it their support. Two or three, however, reserved the right to propose amendments on the floor.

General debate will be allowed to continue as long as opponents of the bill desire, although Mr. Crisp is in hopes it can be concluded on Saturday.

British Sterling Jumps 18 Cents

NEW YORK, March 8 (AP)—Under force of spirited buying which was world wide in scope, the British pound sterling today figured in one of its most spectacular price rallies in the history of international finance.

The pound opened today at $3.61, an overnight gain of 8 cents, and raced up to $3.71 in early afternoon trading where it was 18 cents above its closing quotation of $3.53 registered last night.

Foreign exchange dealers in New York said American buying was in large volume, although bank reports indicated the bulk of it came from continental Europe. At today's price level, the pound showed an appreciation in value of about 12 per cent, compared with this year's low point of $3.35 touched on Jan. 6.

Costa Rican Congress To Name President

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, March 8 (By U. P.)—Election of a new President of the republic by Congress was decided upon Sunday as a result of congressional approval of a motion not to hold a run-off election on April 3 between former President Jimenez and Señor Manuel Castro Quesada. The motion was adopted, 21 to 20.

The Ricardistas said yesterday that when the newly elected Congress takes office May 1 they will control 24 of the 43 deputies, thus assuring Señor Ricardo Jimenez the Presidency.

UNIVERSITIES HIT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NANKING—The Chinese Government's Ministry of Education, owing to the Manchuria troubles, has not been able to remit funds to 10 government universities for four months, amounting to $1,191,000 Mex. (about $290,000).

DOMINIONS WANT ACTION IN FAR EAST

Canada and South Africa Demand Strong Policy at League Assembly

FURTHER JAPANESE ADVANCES REPORTED

Movement Grows at Geneva Among Small Powers for Restraining Japan

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

Staff Correspondent

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, March 8—Two British Dominions — Canada and South Africa—this evening appealed directly to the British Government to address Japan "in terms of acts, not in terms of words." They obviously wished first that Downing Street would refuse to recognize the results of Japanese aggression in China, as Washington has already done.

The contrast was striking between the vigorous language used by Sir George Perley, for Canada, and Mr. Charles te Water, for South Africa, and the circuitous and embarrassed words of Sir John Simon, both before the Council and the Assembly. Now the British Government, which is particularly devoted to the ideal of imperial unity, will have an opportunity to demonstrate what that unity means in terms of foreign policy. The Dominions' speeches were given in the late afternoon session of the Assembly's general committee. The Canadian delegate said, "We should affirm as solemnly as possible the fundamental truth that no infringement of territorial integrity and no change in the political independence of any member of the League of Nations which is brought about by force, in disregard of the undertakings of Article 10 of the Covenant, can be recognized as valid and effective by other members of the League."

Japan Severely Criticized

Mr. te Water flatly charged that Japan, in disregard of its League obligations and without any recourse to peaceful means of settlement, had invaded China with all the equipment of modern war. He repeatedly addressed Japan directly, insisting that one act is particularly apparent, however much all else may be disputed, and that is that Japanese soldiers are on Chinese soil. He warmly appealed to the distinguished Japanese representatives here to persuade their Government to change its militaristic policy and return to ideals of peace.

No European representatives nor Latin-American spokesmen have yet shown such frankness as the South African. He was preceded by Mr. Sean Lester of the Irish Free State, who, in slightly less forceful terms, reinforced the appeals of Canada and South Africa. Mr. Lester emphasized that if the Covenant has been violated, the guilty party must make rectification. He insisted that the Assembly should consider ultimately the whole dispute between China and Japan, not solely the Shanghai affair.

Speakers representing Panama, Salvador and Haiti delivered strong [illegible] Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Latvia and India also joined the general chorus. The little powers are building up enormous unanimity of feeling, which the great states on the Council will have difficulty in evading, although already maneuvers for side-tracking the Assembly are under way.

Observers Send Report

The Assembly's effectiveness was greatly enhanced today with the report from the representatives in China of the four neutral states interested—Britain, the United States, France and Italy—giving the present position and promising other situation reports daily. These observers on the spot reported that Japan has pushed its line farther to the northwest of Liuho with skirmishes "inevitable in the case of troops occupying a new front." They recount the arrival of Japanese reinforcements and of fighting near Liuho.

Publication of this report required the consent of the American representative here, and the effectiveness of United States coöperation with the Assembly was shown publicly when a League official merely went to the corner of the room and whispered to the American delegates and returned with the American consent. Washington's representatives might as well have been members of the Assembly except that the present position renders them mute in public.

Mr. Hugh S. Gibson, leading American delegate, this morning made the reality of the coöperation even more striking by publicly declaring that the arms conference should mark time so that "we may come to grips with the really vital problems before the Assembly." The emphasis lies in the word "may."

Pu Yi Arrives in Changchun For Inauguration Rites

Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, March 8—A special train carried former Emperor Henry Pu Yi from Tangkangtsu, a Manchurian resort, to Changchun, where he is expected to take office tomorrow as chief executive of the new Manchurian state. The ceremony is to be held within a huge pavilion specially constructed and decorated.

Although Changchun's normal population of about 128,000 is said to

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'MILE OF TREES' URGED IN HONOR OF WASHINGTON

Connecticut Association Sends Out an Appeal for Contributions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—"A mile of shade trees" along Connecticut's state highways as a lasting commemoration of the George Washington bicentennial is planned by the Connecticut Forest and Park Association. Appeals are being made to individuals, clubs and associations to contribute to the fund for this purpose.

According to plans, each tree will be identified by a small metal disk bearing a number, the duplicate of which will be given to the contributor. A permanent record of all trees and their donors will be kept by the Connecticut association and the American Tree Association.

The Washington trees will be planted under the supervision of the bureau of roadside development of the Connecticut State Highway Department, whose experts will determine the specie best adapted to each location. The bureau will pay the costs incident to planting and will replace any tree which fails to live the first year.

One or more tracts along state highways will be selected as Washington memorial tree sites, according to the number of contributions.

The Connecticut association also is making a definite effort to build more hiking trails during 1932. At the end of 1931 Connecticut had approximately 160 miles of forest trails cleared and marked. The association plans to have at least 250 miles completed at the close of 1932.

In addition, the association will continue its efforts toward more roadside woodland reservations.

"One of Connecticut's greatest assets is its scenery, but miles of our highways have lost their former attractiveness due to destruction of natural beauty," the organization reports. "We have in Connecticut many small, beautiful areas which should be preserved. So long as these areas remain in private ownership their future is uncertain. At any moment they may be destroyed by the cutting of beautiful trees, erection of billboards or other sordid man-made structures.

"The association will continue its efforts to bring these areas into public ownership and we ask all public-spirited citizens to assist. Those who own these beauty spots are urged to place them in public trust, and others interested may contribute to the association's Woodland Reservation Fund. This fund will be used in purchasing areas which should be preserved for future generations."

The organization also plans to continue work for the elimination of billboards and "the notorious growth of wayside fungus."

EVENTS TONIGHT

Longy School of Music: Open house concert by faculty members, 44 Church Street, Cambridge, 8.

Amherst Alumni Association: Graduates' gathering, informal buffet supper, followed by speaking program, University Club, Stuart Street and Trinity Place, 6.

Boston University Law School Association: Annual dinner meeting, Chief Justice William R. Pattengall, of Maine Supreme Court, chief speaker, Hotel Somerset, 6:30.

Dinner, directors and others interested in the Cambridge School, Hotel Somerset, 7.

Y. W. C. A. (140 Clarendon Street): Address, "Youth and Ideals," by Dr. Robert W. Coe, auditorium, 7.

Third lecture in series auspices Frances Willard House, "India," by Miss Annie S. Dram, instructor at Shanghai College, St. Paul's Cathedral Crypt, 7:30.

Wilfred Academy: Meeting, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 8.

Music

Paine Hall, Cambridge—Harvard University Student Orchestra, 8:15.

Theaters

Colonial—"Too True to Be Good," 8:15.
Hollis Street—"Hedda Gabler," 8:15.
Copley—"Your Uncle Dudley," 8:30.
Fine Arts—"Road to Life," continuous film from 1 to 11.

EVENTS TOMORROW

New England Waterworks Association: Meeting, executive committee, Tremont Temple, 10:30. Luncheon, reading of papers, "Accounting for Water Districts," by Mr. James W. Graham, and "Water Works Activities for Helping Relief of Unemployment in Leominster," by Mr. W. Guy Classon, Hotel Brunswick, 1.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Egyptian Sculpture, Miss Maginnis, 11.

Boston Women's City Club: Luncheon meeting, address, "The Treatment of Problem Parents," by Mrs. T. Grafton Abbott, clubhouse, Beacon Street, 12:30.

First in series of garden lectures, auspices Cambridge School of Domestic and Landscape Architecture, "Planting the Hardy Border" by Prof. Stephen F. Hamblin; Junior League ballroom, Zero Marlborough Street, 11.

Insurance Brokers' Association of Massachusetts: Annual luncheon, Mr. Frederick Richardson, chief speaker, Boston Chamber of Commerce, noon.

Boston Industrial Home: Annual "Open House Day," musical program and refreshments, 17 Davis Street, 3 to 5:30.

Boston Woman's Civics Club: Meeting, address, "The Many Duties and Responsibilities of a State Treasurer," by Mr. Charles F. Hurley, Hotel Brunswick, 2:30.

Children's Museum of Boston: Lecture, "Winter Birds," 1:30; meeting, Clipping Club, 4; Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain.

Boston Rotary Club: Luncheon meeting, speaking program, Hotel Statler, 12:15.

Botson Advertising Club: Forum meeting, Hotel Statler.

Music

Hotel Statler—Tito Schipa, tenor, 11.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days, except Mondays, from 9 to 5. Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day, except Monday, at 11 o'clock. Contemporary Japanese Paintings; Washingtoniana; Modern French Paintings lent by Mr. John T. Spaulding; Daumier Lithographs; Engravings by and after Turner; Massachusetts Landscape Architects.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open Tuesdays, Thursday and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25 cents; Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free.

Boston Public Library — Browning exhibition; Treasure Room, Washington and Webster exhibits.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Etchings by Philip Kappel.

Boston Society of Independent Artists, 40 Joy Street—Sixth Annual Exhibition.

The Copley Gallery, 103 Newbury Street—Portraits by Boston Artists.

Grace Horne's Galleries, Stuart Street at Dartmouth—Water colors by Loren F. Willford. Etchings by Eugene Higgins.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Etchings by Livia Kadar and Washington portraits.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Water colors and Sgraffito Prints by Eliot O'Hara and Sketches by Diego Rivera.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

An International Daily Newspaper

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Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 21, 1918.

Amusements

NEW YORK CITY

ED WYNN
"The Perfect Fool" in His New Hit
THE LAUGH PARADE
with JEANNE AUBERT—LAWRENCE GRAY
IMPERIAL THEA., W. 45th St. Evs. 8:45 Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:45

ERNEST TRUEX
in
WHISTLING IN THE DARK
"Vastly entertaining"—Atkinson, Times
Ethel Barrymore Thea., 47th St., W. of B'way Evenings 8:50 Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:40

THE THEATRE GUILD Presents
THE MOON IN THE YELLOW RIVER
By DENIS JOHNSTON
GUILD THEATRE, 52d St., West of B'way Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Thursday and Saturday 2:40.

THE THEATRE GUILD Presents EUGENE O'NEILL'S Trilogy
Mourning Becomes Electra
Composed of 3 plays presented on 1 day: Homecoming. The Hunted. The Haunted. Commencing at 1:30 sharp. Dinner intermission of one hour at 7. No matinees.
ALVIN THEATRE, 52d Street, West of B'way

GILBERT MILLER presents EDNA BEST HERBERT MARSHALL in
THERE'S ALWAYS JULIET
A Comedy by John van Druten
"Utterly delightful."—Brown, Eve. Post
EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway and 40th Street Evgs. 8:40 Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:30

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight and Wednesday; slightly colder tonight; moderate to fresh west or northwest winds; minimum temperature tonight near 24.

Massachusetts: Cloudy and colder tonight and Wednesday; probably snow flurries.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Probably snow flurries tonight and Wednesday; colder tonight.

Maine: Mostly cloudy tonight and Wednesday; probably snow flurries except on southeast coast.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Increasing cloudiness and continued cold tonight and Wednesday; probably snow flurries in north portion.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh to strong northwest winds over north portion, and west to northwest gales diminishing tonight over south portion, and mostly overcast weather tonight and Wednesday, with light snow over north portion.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City.	20	32	Montreal	22	..
Bismarck ...	-6	-4	Nantucket ...	30	38
Boston	30	40	New Orleans.	50	58
Buffalo	12	24	New York ...	22	30
Calgary	-30	-8	Norfolk, Va..	28	36
Charleston ..	40	56	North Platte.	-4	10
Chicago	2	14	Philadelphia.	20	32
Cincinnati ..	12	22	Phoenix,Ariz.	50	78
Denver	6	20	Pittsburgh ..	8	16
Eastport, Me.	34	36	Portland, Me.	32	38
Hatteras	32	44	Raleigh	30	42
Honolulu,T.H.	..	72	St. Louis	14	26
7p.m.March7	66		St. Paul	-2	6
Helena,Mont.	-16	4	Salt Lake City	44	52
Huron, S. D..	-2	4	San Francisco	62	74
Jacksonville.	44	60	SantaFe,N.M.	34	54
Kansas City.	8	20	Seattle	44	48
Key West	66	70	Tampa	50	68
Los Angeles .	52	70	Washington .	18	28
Memphis	30	32	Wichita,Kan.	8	18
Miami, Fla. .	54	68	Williston,N.D.	-8	-6

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time March 8. B—Maximum March 7.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday 12:02 p. m., Wednesday 12:21 a. m. Height of tides 9.4 feet, 9.3 feet.

Light all vehicles at 6:12 p. m.

MAPLE CO-OPERATIVE FORMS IN VERMONT

BURLINGTON, Vt., March 8 (AP)—Formation of the Vermont Maple Coöperative, composed of maple producers of Vermont, to market this year's maple crop, was announced yesterday by Mr. A. H. Packard of Underhill. Mr. Packard had just returned from Washington where he sought without result a loan of $94,000 from the Federal Farm Board for the maple producers.

In anticipation of the large crop in demand by regular maple distributors, Mr. Packard said arrangements had been made with the Sheffield and Hood milk distributors to market maple products.

MORROW HEADS COUNCIL

AMHERST, Mass., March 8 (AP)—Mr. Dwight W. Morrow Jr. yesterday was elected president of the Amherst College Debating Council, composed of men who have spoken in at least one debate for the college.

Amusements

BOSTON

Vincent Club
PRESENTS
VINCENT VENTURES
Benefit Vincent Memorial Hospital
MAJESTIC THEATRE
March 10-11-12
Mat. Thurs. and Sat. at 2:30
Evenings at 8:30
Tickets 4.00, 2.00, 1.50, 50c, at Box Office — Herrick's — Downtown Thayer-McNeil.

Anita Davis-Chase Announces
JORDAN HALL
Tomorrow Eve. at 8:15 RUTH
POSSELT
VIOLINIST (Steinway Piano)

First Time! STATE THEATRE Exclusive International Feature Week
ROAD to LIFE
THE FIRST RUSSIAN ALL TALKING AND SINGING FILM STORY
RUSSIA'S WILD CHILDREN TELL THEIR OWN STORY

Restaurants

NEW YORK CITY

NORTH and SOUTH
Can meet on common ground. Spoon Bread, Fried Chicken, Philadelphia Pepper Pot and Boston Baked Beans, and a host of other delicious dishes. Served Cafeteria Style with prices to suit any purse.
DIXIE KITCHEN
1 EAST 48TH STREET, Downstairs
NEW YORK

WARE COFFEE SHOP
52 West 39th Street
LUNCHEON 60c and 90c
DINNER 90c
Southern Fried Chicken served every evening. Private Room for Special Parties.
CLOSED SUNDAYS

A News 'March' Goes Off the Air

Time Finds Offering Quality a Lonely Job; A New Television System Promises Light

By VOLNEY D. HURD

TIME, the rapidly growing weekly news magazine, is noted for its peppy style, its cover-to-cover type of reader. While many publications have stopped to develop "trick" methods of writing, Time has found that the answer is not in tricks but in "tempo." Tempo is rhythm. It is fast or slow. It is always marked and once one falls in step with it it carries one along.

A good radio program above all things needs tempo to be successful. When Time went on the air it was a foregone conclusion that their radio program would be a success for that program had tempo and plenty of it. Perhaps at times the programs were almost too sensational, but that only proved that there is more drama in everyday happenings around us than in most of the plays ever written.

"The March of Time," Time's vivid program, has just gone off the air. In its issue of Feb. 29 Time prints a double spread of letters and telegrams from listeners protesting against its removal from the air. Its answer to different letters as to the "why" of this is pertinent, as in the following paragraph:

"As an army marches on its stomach, so under existing circumstances a radio program can keep marching only on somebody's dollars. Whose?—Ed."

Another:

"Why? Because Time's advertising appropriation is not an inexhaustible fund.—Ed."

* * *

Time is always outspoken. Thus, although admitting its use of the radio to have been fairly effective, it nevertheless strikes out hard at the existing American broadcasting program level. Time's article describing its work in radio reads, in part, as follows:

Last year Time made its large-scale radio début on Columbia Broadcasting System with a program every Friday evening, called "The March of Time," a half-hour's reënactment of significant news stories of the week. The feature won instant popularity. . . . Was called "The only intelligent broadcast on the air." Last week it was announced that "The March of Time," having completed its prearranged schedule of presentations, would be discontinued, at least temporarily. Listeners were invited to write letters stating whether or not they desired "The March of Time" to be brought back to the air. . . . The letters received last week were distinguished not by their volume, but by their insistence—in some cases—indignant—that the program be retained for its educational value, its adult mentality.

Typical: "Under no condition deprive the American public of the education and the pleasure . . ."

"Its removal from the air would constitute an irreparable loss . . ."

"Would you force your listeners to a life of listening to tooth-paste propaganda and . . . crooners?"

"I realize that Time itself may dispense with this feature as an advertisement, but your radio audience can ill afford to lose such a delightful source of information."

Naturally gratifying to Time, the letters constituted an indictment of Radio on a charge of failure-to-provide. That tens of thousands of listeners should protest so violently against the disappearance of any one commercial program as one of the few fit for adult consumption, was testimony to the leanness of radio fare.

The rest of this article is as neat a summary of radio as we have seen and we are particularly grateful to Time, to someone other than a newspaper, for coming out and explaining the difference between newspaper advertising and radio advertising which radio people invariably keep bringing up as a justification to their blatant blurbing. The article continues:

. . . Radio is a practiced handmaiden of entertainment. But when "The March of Time" ends, radio has no substitute at hand. For all its blatant claim to being a medium for education, radio contributes little of its own beyond the considerable service of bringing good music to the millions. (Yet radiomen sputter . . . when the radio is called "just another musical instrument."

Unlike a newspaper, which sells advertising in order to fulfill its prime function of giving news, the advertisement is radio's prime offering. Also unlike a newspaper, which increases its pages along with any increase in advertising, radio is restricted to the hours of the day. Of these hours it sells as many as it can. Naturally the evening hours, when most listeners are tuned in—the "front page" of radio—is virtually the property of the advertiser to do with as he pleases.

Not to be ignored are such creditable services as the current series of broadcasts from Geneva of interviews with League of Nations delegates. But they are notable exceptions that prove the rule. Other educational features sustained by radio ("schools of the air" and the like) are broadcast in early daytime hours which are not in much demand either by advertisers or public.

Time bought the series of half hours on CBS at $4200 per period (plus $1800 for actors, music, etc.) to perform a definite piece of advertising: to acquaint a larger public than its own logical readers with the existence of Time, The Weekly Newsmagazine. (Theory: a magazine profits from general reputation.) In the opinion of Time's publishers the advertising purpose was well accomplished; further expenditure on radio at this time would not justify itself. Thus was raised a question of responsibility: Should Time, or any other business feel obliged to be the "philanthropist of the air," to continue paying for radio advertising it does not want in order to provide radio with something worthwhile? Or is it up to the radio chains to improve the quality of broadcasts even at some reduction in their fat profits?

* * *

A very neat challenge to the chains, indeed. Well could they afford to put Time's program on free even at the price suggested in the article.

The smart, young, New Yorker magazine, seeking to extend its advertising, is wisely running a regular campaign in Time in which it must find a fertile field, both in additional advertising and subscribers. Time was paying $6000 a week, however, for an investment in a field which certainly could not be called so fertile. With the present state of radio programs having driven most of the Time and New Yorker type of readers away from listening, Time must have had slim pickings. Yet it did the best it possibly could.

The fact remains that there is no class network in radio as there are class publications. Until such a network is provided, radio must continue as a mere vehicle of advertising with limited musical and dramatic offerings as seasoning. For all of which the American public is supposed to pay its hard-earned dollars for radio sets in order to provide floodgates through which some 35 advertising blurbs per chain between 7 and 11 p. m. may gain entry into what should be the quietness of one's home.

* * *

A New Television System

A new television system in which the powerful light from ordinary sources can be used is described in the Yale Scientific Magazine by Dr. Charles R. Jenkins, well-known physicist, not to be confused with the other television worker, C. Francis Jenkins.

Taking any popular television method such as the lens type, it is well known that for a 3600-element picture the amount of light concentrated in the tiny spot of the source lamp is spread out to 3600 times its size even on a very small screen. Add to this its intermittent effect and the total amount of light delivered is pretty small.

A "variable lantern slide picture" more nearly describes the Jenkins device, the light source being any kind used in projection work and the variations in the "slide" changing the picture by their control of the original beam of light.

Motion Pictures

"Road to Life"

Fine Arts Theater—Week of March 7, Amkino's "Road to Life," the first Russian talking picture.

Boston is fortunate in being able to see this outstanding picture while it is still news. It is an absorbing record of the actual work of reclamation of the "besprizornie," or homeless children who ran amuck in the streets of Moscow about 10 years ago. As Prof. John Dewey says in an introductory screen address, "These boys are not professional actors; they were once wild children; they once lived in an actual Collective."

Under the direction of Nicolai Ekk, to the descriptive musical accompaniment of Jacob Stoller, the boys enact a powerful, well-organized story woven round a strong thread of plot which duly entangles itself into climax and disentangles in dénouement. The action is made clear by the use of English captions, although the pantomime is almost sufficiently expressive to explain itself. The voice of an unseen speaker carries on the narrative in Russian, which, to those who can understand, must be agreeable to hear. There is also Russian dialogue. Some of the scenes of rags and squalor are pathetically reminiscent of "The Lower Depths." N. Batalov makes an inspiring leader as Sergeyev, the man whose remarkable understanding of boys conceived the splendid scheme for their restoration. It is amusing, when it isn't pitiable, to see Mustapha, whose Mongolian features look sinister and threatening in the early scenes, smooth into a nice, chubby, freckle-faced boy in the later ones. Kolka is a love of a lad throughout. The use of song and sound with a darkened screen to presage coming events intensifies the dramatic effect. It is a beautiful story of redemption.

Perhaps another quotation from Professor Dewey will give the best idea of the value of this exceptional photodrama: 'You will see a picture of great artistic beauty, of dramatic action and power. You will also see a record of a great historic episode. And you will see an educational lesson of the power of freedom, sympathy, work and play to redeem the juvenile delinquent, a lesson from which we too may learn." M. L.

Boston Stage Notes

Mr. Shaw's "Too True to Be Good" is in its final week at the Colonial.

Miss Blanche Yurka will continue her engagement at the Hollis next week, appearing in Mr. Shaw's "Candida."

The next offering of the Professional Players, at the Plymouth, will be Mr. Noel Coward's comedy, "Hay Fever," beginning March 28.

The operetta, "The New Moon," will be revived at the Boston Opera House, beginning March 30.

Mr. Eugene O'Neill's tragedy, "Mourning Becomes Electra," will begin, on April 4, a three-weeks engagement at the Colonial.

The Abbey Players of Dublin will open a season of repertory at the Hollis, April 11.

GRAIN MEN URGE FARM BOARD INQUIRY

Directors of the Boston Grain and Flour Exchange, at their monthly meeting yesterday adopted a resolution lauding Congress for its endeavors to reduce federal expense and urging investigation of the Federal Farm Board. The resolution was mailed to all New England members of Congress. It called on them to support the resolution in Congress for an investigation of the Farm Board.

"The matter of appropriations for the Federal Farm Board is one that strikes at the business activities of the members of our exchange," the resolution said, "and we would urge the members of Congress, particularly from the New England states, to keep the appropriation for this Department at the lowest possible level."

TARIFF DUTIES SHOW AN INCREASE

Steady increase in the amount of duties paid on imported merchandise at the Massachusetts Customs District, under the Tariff Act of 1930, is reported today by Mr. W. W. Lufkin, collector of customs. This trend is taken in shipping circles to indicate a gradual improvement in business, much of the dutiable goods being raw material for manufacture in this country.

Duties paid in February totaled $1,971,945.20, compared with $1,794,253.83 in February of last year. For the first eight months of the current fiscal year, duties collected here totaled $17,441,454.01, against $15,984,215.15 for the corresponding period a year ago.

8 EXPOSURES
at the price of 6
in two favorite Kodak Film sizes

YOU pay for six exposures! You get eight! Two *extra* exposures *without* extra charge in the two most popular sizes, 2¼ x 3¼ and 2½ x 4¼—both Kodak Regular and Kodak Verichrome Film. A third more film for the money, a third more pictures per loading.

We've just received a big supply. Stop in and stock up—now.

Eastman Kodak Stores, Inc.
38 Bromfield St. and Hotel Statler
BOSTON

HOOVER TAKES STEPS TO SAVE MORE MILLIONS

(Continued from Page 1)

amounts of bills so far reported out by about $112,000,000.

Of this, however, between $60,000,000 and $70,000,000 is a deferment until Congress meets next December, when they will be compelled to meet positive obligations by deficiency bills. To this extent, therefore, the reductions do not help next year's expenditures.

In order to meet the requirements of the Ways and Means Committee that expenditures must be reduced by $125,000,000 in order to balance the budget, it is necessary that further cuts be made.

There is very little room left for reduction by administrative action and the House Appropriations Committee has passed upon the major supply bills except the Army and Navy.

Further economies must be brought about by authorization of Congress, either by reorganization of the federal machinery or change in the legal requirements as to expenditure by the various services.

May Save $60,000,000

The director of veterans' affairs had proposed to the special House Committee on Economy some changes in the laws relating to pensions and other allowances which would produce economies of between $50,000,000 and $60,000,000 per annum.

The Postmaster-General is placing before the committee changes in the legal requirements of post office expenditures. The Secretary of Agriculture has suggested changes in the law requiring expenditures in the Department of Agriculture, and the other departments are engaged in preparation of similar drastic recommendations.

I believe the committee on economy, through administrative reorganization and such methods as I have mentioned, will be able to find a large area of economy.

Nothing is more important than balancing the budget with the least increase in taxes. The Federal Government should be in such position that it will need issue no securities which increase the public debt after the beginning of the next fiscal year, July 1.

That is vital to the still further promotion of employment and agriculture.

It gives positive assurance to business and industry that the Government will keep out of the money market and allow industry and agriculture to borrow the monies required for the conduct of business.

I cannot overemphasize the importance of the able nonpartisan effort being made by the Ways and Means Committee and the economy committee of the House, whose work are complementary to each other.

Dominions Want Action in Far East

(Continued from Page 1)

have swollen because of the ceremony observers believe that the function will be attended mainly by the new Manchurian officials, the Japanese military and the consular authorities, whose presence, the Foreign Office declares, does not connote Japanese recognition of the new government.

The exact title of the former Emperor continues a mystery, some reports calling it simply chief executive, others president ad interim.

According to reports from Tangkangtsu the former Emperor told press men that he was accepting office at the wishes of Manchuria's 30,000,000 people, though he had not been informed regarding the manner in which their wishes should be expressed.

Tokyo vernacular papers are giving prominence to intimate accounts of his daily life, describing his proficiency and also his wife's in the Japanese language and telling how the two played pingpong prior to taking the train. The program of events calls for the announcement of the personnel of the new Government about Thursday. It is to include Mr. Cheng Kao-hsu, Pu Yi's former tutor and supposed to be the initiator of Willard Straight's scheme for an American railway from Chinchow to Aigun, as president of the State Council.

Gen. Ma Chan-shan, Governor of Heilungkiang, is to be War Minister. Gen. Chang Hai-peng, whom the Japanese stigmatized as an insignificant bandit when he denied supporting them during his futile attempt to oust Gen. Ma Chan-shan from Tsitsihar, is to be named Pu Yi's chief aide-de-camp.

Boston University To Unite Courses

Integration of cultural courses and consolidation of all courses in education and social science common to Boston University's school of education and school of religious education and social service, is planned for next September, according to announcement made by Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, president of the university.

The change will be made as a result of intensive research by a committee of fourteen appointed by Dr. Marsh and composed of himself, five deans and eight professors, including Dr. Henry H. Meyer, dean of the school of religious education and social service, and Dr. Arthur H. Wilde, dean of the school of education.

Under the plans all strictly undergraduate courses in religious education and social service will be given in the school of education. Senior and graduate courses in religious education and social service will be conducted as they are now in the religious school. Under the plan of integration the present faculty of the latter school will be reduced from 21 to approximately 16.

Marooned Light Tender To Get Food by Plane

NEW YORK, March 8 (AP)—The United Airlines noon plane from Newark to Chicago was loaded with a 50-pound bag of food today to be dropped on Ring Mountain in the Alleghenies, where Mr. Morris Williams, keeper of a beacon, is marooned by the storm without supplies.

Mr. C. W. Hudson, pilot, will guide the plane while his co-pilot, Mr. Paul Norman, drops the bag out of the door. The beacon is located three or four miles from Ringtown between Allentown and Sunbury, Penna.

Unity of Religions Is Urged to Resist Trend to Atheism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 8—Unity of action by Protestants, Jews and Roman Catholics, just as in the World War, to resist atheistic forces now seeking to destroy the American nation and its institutions, was urged yesterday by the Rt. Rev. James E. Freeman, Episcopal Bishop of Washington.

Speaking at the opening session of the national conference on "religious liberty and mutual understanding," Bishop Freeman declared the three religious groups could find "happy fellowship and effective unity" in the common purpose of "solemnly pledging themselves to maintain at all hazards those ideals, institutions and aims that have made and preserved us a nation."

Citing that American institutions and ideals are based on "spiritual values" Bishop Freeman said these three great religious groups should band together in "true comradeship and the consolidation of our ranks in some great corporate action" against these attacks of the "society of the Godless."

"Never before have these threatening and malevolent forces, wholly alien to our ways and institutions, "he said, "been so aggressive or so determined. They respect not our ideals nor do they reverence the God whom we worship. With determination like that exhibited in the world now through the unity of the great religious faiths, the nation must be defended."

1812 1932
OLD GOLD WANTED
Send us your old solid gold watches, discarded jewelry and diamonds. We will advise the value and hold for acceptance. Reference: Any bank or dentist anywhere.
THE J. M. NEY COMPANY
WEST 6 ELM STS.
HARTFORD, CONN. U. S. A.
PLEASE CUT OUT AND MAIL TO A FRIEND

SALES PRODUCING PHOTOGRAPHY
The HOLMES I.
METTEE STUDIOS
523 NORTH CHARLES STREET
BALTIMORE MARYLAND
Specializing in Photographs THAT CREATE SALES

An Itemized Statement of Purchases
is but one of the Many Features of a
DEPOSIT ACCOUNT
Simply a convenient method of shopping which will save you very much time and energy.
Call the D. A. Office and they will gladly give any further information desired.
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4th Floor Main Store 3rd Floor College St.
THE T. EATON Co LIMITED
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8 and 10 West Adelaide Street
Toronto, Canada
Phone Adelaide 7404

THE CRUISE TO ALL EUROPE
MEDITERRANEAN AND NORWAY
The economical way to Europe this summer . . . low rate covers all expenses on ship and shore, hotels, guides, etc.
12 COUNTRIES . . . 54 DAYS
S. S. LANCASTRIA
FROM N. Y. JULY 2nd
$590 up
Christian Science literature on all Cunard Steamers.
FRANK TOURIST CO.
TEMPLE-MARSTERS, INC.
248 Washington St. LAFayette 4758
CUNARD LINE
33 State Street Hubbard 8700

STABILITY

STOCK FIRE INSURANCE means *stability*—plus many public services rendered for the protection of life and property.

Stability is guaranteed by premium reserves—ample cash surplus—capital investments of responsible stockholders—all regulated by law and everywhere strictly supervised by alert state officials.

You assume no liability when you buy Stock Fire Insurance other than to pay the premium and observe the conditions of the contract.

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ELY RELIEF BILL AGAIN STRIKES SNAG IN SENATE

Another Conference Probable Before Measure Is Ironed Out

Gov. Joseph B. Ely's $380,300 unemployment relief measure was again delayed in its progress yesterday, when the Massachusetts Senate refused to concur with the House on the Governor's amendment to abolish a requirement that applicants for work obtain certificates from employment agencies or public officials.

Should the Senate maintain its stand without reconsideration, both branches of the Legislature will be obliged to appoint committees on conference to arrive at some compromise. This process has already been gone through once on the proposed legislation but the previous compromise agreement was unsatisfactory to the Governor and was returned with his amendment.

It was reported at the State House today that the Joint Ways and Means Committee is preparing a report against all proposed legislation to reduce salaries of state employees and at the same time expects to file recommendations for more drastic cuts in the budget appropriations of the Governor.

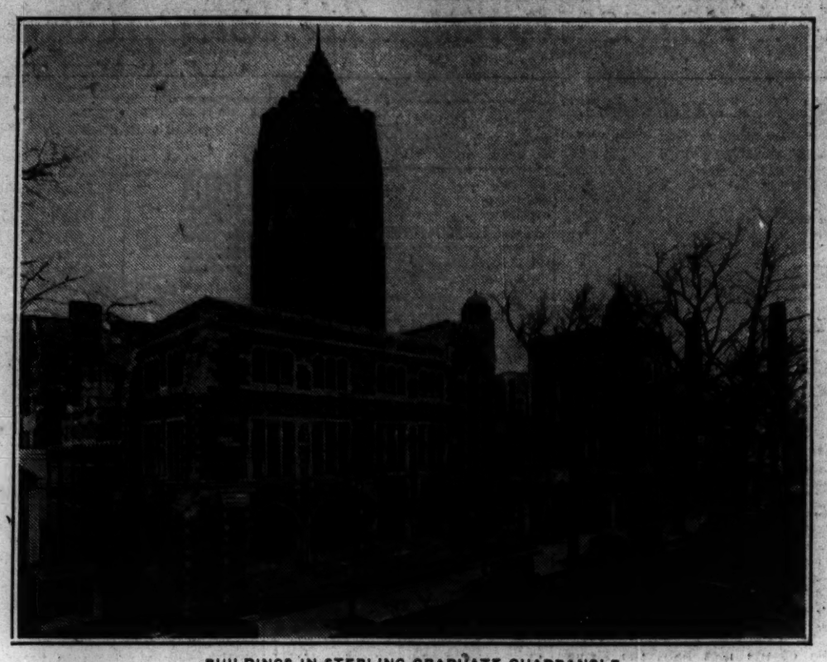
Adverse committee reports prevailed over attempts to substitute bills in the House providing that appointments to the Boston police force be restricted so far as possible to residents of Boston and that the duties and powers of the Boston Port Authority be increased.

Arguments for and against regulation of trucking companies were heard by the Legislative Committee on Transportation. Charges that railroads are subsidizing truck lines and underbidding independent trucking companies by conducting business at a loss were denied by Boston & Maine Railroad representatives.

Opposition developed against Mayor James M Curley's proposal to permit Boston to borrow $6,000,000 outside its debt limit when the measures came before the committee on municipal finance. It was pointed out that Boston is staggering under commitments for a $16,000,000 harbor tunnel and several subway improvements and should not burden its taxpayers further. The general consensus was that Boston should work its way out of present financial burdens rather than go in deeper at present.

Leave to withdraw was asked by the Committee on State Administration on the petition of Mr. Edwin S. Smith, Commissioner of the Department of Labor and Industries, to abolish the Industrial Commission and establish in its place a division of industrial development within the commissioner's department.

Soon to Take Their Place in Yale Activities



BUILDINGS IN STERLING GRADUATE QUADRANGLE

Yale's Graduate School Plans To Open Quadrangle

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 8—Plans are now being made at Yale for the opening of University's $3,500,000 Graduate School Quadrangle, it was learned here today. Funds for the Quadrangle, which was designed by Mr. James Gamble Rogers, were given to Yale by the trustees of the estate of John W. Sterling, B. A., Yale 1864.

The Quadrangle faces York Street, with the main entrance at the head of Wall Street, and extends westward along the Tower Parkway to dormitories in the rear and to the south, round a court divided by a colonnade. Ample provision has been made for the dean and his staff, for class and conference rooms, for offices and studies for members of the faculty who do not have sufficient accommodations in the university laboratories, and for the housing of 210 students. It will be a permanent local habitation for conducting the affairs of the Graduate School and for instruction and research in the arts and social sciences near the Sterling Memorial Library and the Sterling Law Buildings. Harmonious in style, the three groups of buildings form a larger group of great architectural beauty.

The part of the quadrangle to the left of the main entrance on York Street has been assigned to the Department of Economics, Sociology, and Government. The two parts of the building on York Street are connected by a corridor over the main entrance. Altogether, there are 80 offices for the professors, connected by doors so that they may be adjusted, if desired, to suites of two or three rooms. The classrooms are in general also so constructed that they may be thrown together to accommodate classes of varying numbers.

Near the main entrance, to the right, the colonnade runs across the court to dormitories and to the tower, which is 180 feet in height, and which forms a part of the dormitories. Over the colonnade is the faculty room. To the right of the tower on the first floor of the dormitories are the dining room and the lounge. Besides rooms for students, there are several suites for professors who may wish to live in the quadrangle.

Music

Boston University Orchestra

Last night in Jacob Sleeper Hall, the Boston University Orchestra, Mr. Augusto Vannini, conductor, gave a concert of distinction. The program: Vannini, Schizzi Liberi per Piccola Orchestra (first performance); Bréval, Sonota in G major for violoncello and pianoforte, Messrs. Louis Cignarelli and Albert C. Sherman Jr.; Honegger, Rapsodie pour deux flutes, clarinette et pianoforte, Messrs. George Madsen, Frederick Flagg, Manuel Valerio and Albert C. Sherman Jr.; Toch, "Die Chinesische Flöte" . . . Eine Kammersymphonie für 14 solo-instrumente und eine sopranstimme . . . Op. 29 (first time in America) with Miss Gladys deAlmeida singing the soprano solo.

Seldom does one hear a college chamber organization give a performance with the polish attained by this group. It is small in numbers (25 players are listed), and possibly in compactness of arrangement lies its strength.

Mr. Vannini's own composition must have proved a hard nut to crack. It speaks in ultramodern idiom. Upon a first hearing the listener is impressed with the sincerity of the composer, yet is inclined to tax him with being more interested in experimenting with the possibilities of overtones as part of his harmonic scheme than in the production of pure music, however dissonant. In his eagerness to avoid the conventional, Mr. Vannini has overlooked the fact that the ear must find an occasional point of rest. Of the three movements, we found "Maestosamente Impetuoso" the most interesting.

Of Honegger's "Rapsodie" we speak in terms of praise, both for the composition and for the performance. Written in the Honegger idiom, it is nevertheless a piece to grip the attention, with its carefully contrived dissonances which come to an occasional semiresolution with frequency enough to pique the curiosity of the listener. A performance of merit.

Perhaps the high point of the evening came with the number of Toch. Upon a first hearing one places it above the piano sonata, in both fineness of thematic material and imaginative writing. The steadiness with which these players maintained the rhythmic figure of the first and last movements speaks volumes for their training, while the movement in which the celesta plays a large part is of remarkable loveliness. Nor should one overlook the excellent work of Miss deAlmeida, whose voice proved wholly adequate to the taxing demands made upon it. G. M. S.

New Nonelectric Clock Said to Wind Itself and to Tick On Continuously

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

PARIS—A clock which is said to wind itself by means of slight changes in the temperature of the air about it is being marketed in Paris and will later be available in America.

The mechanism is absolutely silent and extremely simple. There are only 10 wheels in the clock, and their movement is so slow and the work performed so slight that it is estimated several centuries would be required to wear them out. The manufacturers claim that the clock runs continuously without being wound or otherwise looked after, in all weathers comprising temperatures ranging between four degrees below and 122 degrees above zero Fahrenheit. It is not dependent on electric current for its operation.

The motor consists of a glass tube in the form of a U containing mercury, with a liquid gas with its saturated vapor at each extremity. One of these extremities is insulated in such a way as to maintain constant the temperature of that part of the tube. The other extremity is in contact with the free air and immediately undergoes all its variations of heat and cold.

Differences of temperature produce a difference of pressure. The mercury is drawn by a pressure of gas to that side where the pressure is the weaker, and a swinging movement results This movement is renewed with each change of temperature and, the manufacturers say, winds up the clock by means of a ratchet wheel. A difference of temperature of even one degree Centigrade is said to supply a reserve of energy sufficient to maintain the clock working for more than 120 hours.

FLOCK OF HOARDED DOLLARS RELEASED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 8—Several thousand dollars in bills, bundled with straps, and apparently withheld from circulation for a long time, were deposited yesterday in a local bank as the first visual evidence of success of the anti-hoarding campaign.

Maj. Frederick J. Hillman, vice-president of the Chamber of Commerce, said the owner walked into the bank and bought Government bonds, mentioning that publicity given the anti-hoarding campaign had induced him to take the step.

BOSTON IMPORTS $1,163,624

Value of imports for immediate consumption at the Port of Boston for the week ending March 5 announced today by Mr. W. W. Lufkin, Collector of Customs, was $1,163,624, while value of imports for warehouse was $311,142. The previous week's figures were $1,427,111 and $335,257, respectively.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Gazo's Philippines.
5:15 NBC, "Skippy," children's sketch.
5:30 Fred McManus, baritone.
5:40 Jack Beauvais, songs; organ.
6:00 NBC, Broadcast from Geneva, "Back of the News in the World."
6:30 "The Old Painter."
6:35 News; announcements.
6:45 Stebbins Boys; sketch.
7:00 Betty Cole, songs; piano duo.
7:15 NBC, Cammpbell Orchestra.
7:30 NBC, Alice Joy, contralto; orchestra.
7:45 Spratt's program.
8:00 NBC, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; guitar orchestra.
8:30 NBC, Magazine sketch.
9:00 NBC, Musical Magazine; orchestra; Barry Devine, baritone.
9:00 NBC, Fuller Man; Mabel Jackson, soprano; Earle Spicer, baritone; Don Voorhees's Orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Walter Winchell, humorist.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Mickie Alpert and his orchestra.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:15 p. m.—"Sidewalks of Life."
5:30 Agricultural markets review.
5:40 "Evening Echoes."
6:00 Studio announcements.
6:02 Edward J. Lord, pianist.
6:15 Talk, Gov. John G. Winant of New Hampshire.
6:30 NBC, Ray Perkins, "Old Topper."
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Jimmy Rogers, singing pianist.
7:30 Hotel Bradford Orchestra.
7:45 NBC, Billy Jones and Ernie Hare.
8:00 Frigidarians.
8:15 Sterling Tour.
8:45 NBC, Sisters of the Skillet.
9:00 NBC, Household Orchestra; soloist.
9:30 NBC, "Great Personalities": "Robert Andrews Millikan."
10:00 Hotel Bradford Orchestra.
10:15 Dixie Jubilee Singers.
10:30 NBC, Soloists; orchestra.
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:15 Egyptian Room Orchestra.
11:45 Paramount organ, Roland Pomerat.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—"The Dance Parade."
5:15 "Musical Mirror," Helen Barr, soprano; string ensemble.
5:30 "Three Minute Men."
5:45 Joe Solomon's Orchestra.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 Orchestra; soloist and reporter.
6:30 Bob Emery's Spelling Bee.
6:45 "The Melodists," orchestra.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:30 Portia Di Giorgio; Yankee String Ensemble.
7:45 CBS, Morton Downey, orchestra.
8:00 CBS, The Bath Club; Interview; soloist; quartet; orchestra.
8:15 CBS, Abe Lyman's Orchestra.
8:30 Organ and piano duets; soloist.
8:45 CBS, "Ed" Sullivan; Orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Ben Bernie and his orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Mystery sketch.
10:00 Le Paradis Dance Band.
10:30 Joe Solomon's Orchestra.
11:00 Weather; news; time.
11:15 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
11:30 Cornwell's Mayfair Orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Gus Arnheim's Orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Noble Sissle's Orchestra.
1:00 CBS, Freddie Martin's Orchestra.
1:30 CBS, Claude Hopkins's Orchestra.

WAAB, Boston ,1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, "Vivian Ruth."
5:15 CBS, "Meet the Artist," interview; the Four Lombard Brothers.
5:30 CBS, Singing Comedians.
5:45 CBS, "Movie Star Revue."
6:00 CBS, Arthur Jarrett; orchestra.
6:15 CBS, Reis and Dunn, comedy and songs.
6:30 CBS, Bing Crosby.
6:45Stretz Orchestra, soloist.
6:59 Studio announcements; news.
7:15 Yankee string ensemble.
7:30 Sylvia Froos; Victor Moore; orchestra.
7:45 Joe Solomon's Orchestra.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Shamrock Orchestra.
8:30 CBS, Freddie Rich's Orchestra; tenor.
8:45 Book talk.
9:00 Joe Solomon's Orchestra.
9:30 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
9:45 Time; news; weather.
10:00 CBS, "Symphony of Color," Jack Kerr.
10:15 CBS, Norman Brokenshire; Welcome Lewis; orchestra.
10:30 CBS, Nat Shilkret's Orchestra; Alex Gray, baritone.
10:45 CBS, Minstrel show.
11:00 CBS, Toscha Seidel, violinist; concert orchestra.
11::30 CBS, George Olsen's Orchestra.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—William Lewis, tenor.
5:15 Talk, "Personal Liability for Preventable Fires."
5:30 Aloha-Oe Orchestra.
6:00 Skit.
6:15 "Album of Dreams."
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 Crystal Quartet.
7:00 Studio mus.c.
7:15 "Songs We Love to Hear": vocal.
7:30 Studio program.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Gene and Glenn.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, Cheerio.
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:15 a. m.—NBC, Radio Household Institute.
12:00 noon—NBC, General Electric Home Circle.
12:15 p. m.—News; stocks.
1:10 p. m.—"The Daily Tattler."
2:00 p. m.—The Radio Pastor.
2:15 p. m.—Neapolitan Dutch Girls.
2:30 p. m.—New England Kitchen.
3:00 Studio period.
3:30 p. m.—NBC, Woman's Radio Review.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks.
4:25 p. m.—Neapolitan Dutch Girls.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—NBC and studio programs.
8:15 a. m.—NBC, Phil Cook, Quaker Man.
11:00 a. m.—NBC, School of Cookery.
11:15 a. m.—Aloma Hawaiians.
11:45 a. m.—NBC, John L. Fogarty, tenor.
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Pat Barnes.
12:45 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:30 p. m.—Committee on Highway Safety.
1:45 p. m.—Matinée Gems.
2:00 p. m.—Songs, Lou Baker.
2:30 p. m.—Symphony Orchestra.
3:00 p. m.—Greater Boston Federation of Churches program.
3.30 p. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
4:45 p. m.—"Pied Piper of Radioland."

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
11:15 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:15 p. m.—CBS, Charles Boulanger's Orchestra.
12:45 p. m.—CBS, Columbia Revue, light opera music.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—CBS, Aunt Jemima, songs.
2:15 p. m.—CBS, Columbia Salon Orchestra.
2:30 p. m.—CBS, American School of the Air.
3:00 CBS, Edna Wallace Hopper.
3:15 p. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, Organist; Ben Alley, tenor.
3:30 p. m.—CBS, Rhythm Kings.
3:45 p. m.—"Four Eton Boys."
4:00 p. m.—"Spotlighting Modern Education."
4:15 p. m.—CBS, United States Navy Band Concert.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Time; news; records; talks.
8:45 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—CBS, Taft Orchestra.
1:30 p. m.—Ritz-Carlton Orchestra.
2:00 p. m.—Records; shop news; news.
3:00 p. m.—The Rhythm Band.
3:30 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:00 p. m.—Mary Nevery, soprano.
4:30 p. m.—Francis J. Cronin, organist.

INSURANCE BROKERS TO HEAR SPEAKERS

Several prominent insurance men are scheduled to speak at the luncheon of the Insurance Brokers' Association to be held tomorrow noon at the Boston Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Frederick Richardson, United States manager of the General Accident, Fire & Life Assurance Corporation, Ltd., of Perth, Scotland, will be the principal speaker. At one time he was head of the Insurance Institute of America.

Among others who will address the meeting are Mr. Merton L. Brown of Massachusetts, Mr. Edward C. Stone, United States manager of the Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation, Ltd.; Mr. Jay R. Benton, former Attorney-General of Massachusetts, and Mr. James H. Carney, past president of the Insurance Federation of America.

WOMEN CHEMISTS HONORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Miss Maud Schaub and Miss Elizabeth Gaither of Raleigh have been initiated into the North Carolina State College Chapter of the Gamma Sigma Epsilon, national chemistry fraternity. They have the distinction of being the first women in the United States ever to become members of this organization.

MOVIES ON SUNDAYS DENIED IN AMHERST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, Mass., March 8—For a second time the proposal to permit motion pictures in this town on Sunday was rejected by the voters in annual town meeting. The vote was 584 to 475 against Sunday movies.

The town budget was reduced $28,953 from the budget of 1931.

TRY IT

this evening

TONIGHT try brushing your teeth with Squibb Dental Cream before going out for the evening. It's not merely a safe, cleansing dentifrice, but it soothes and refreshes—tones up your entire mouth. That is because it is made with more than 50% Squibb Milk of Magnesia, smooth, pure and pleasant-tasting.

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

PURDUE SETS SCORING MARK

Defeats Chicago, 53 to 18, for Season's Record in 'Big Ten'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LA FAYETTE, Ind., March 8—Purdue University nailed down its claim to the basketball championship of the "Big Ten" by defeating University of Chicago, 53 to 18. This is the season's record team score in the Conference. J. R. Wooden '32, veteran left guard, set up a pair of individual scoring records. He made 21 points, the high single game total of the season, and raised his season total to 154, which is the highest reached for many years in the "Big Ten."

The Maroons, who gave the Boilermakers fairly close competition in a previous engagement in Chicago, were completely outclassed. The locals established a lead of 25 to 9 at half time. The summary:

PURDUE		CHICAGO
Kellar, lf	rg,	Ashley, Wegner
Eddy, Porter, rf	lg,	Wein, Porter
Stewart, Fehring, c	c,	Evans
Wooden, lg	rf,	Fraider, Parsons
Parmenter, rg	lf,	Stephenson, Rexinger

Score—Purdue University 53, University of Chicago 18. Goals from floor—Wooden 7, Parmenter 6, Kellar 5, Eddy 3 for Purdue; Stephenson, Rexinger, Fraider, Evans, Wegner, Wein for Chicago. Goals from foul—Wooden 7, Kellar 2, Fehring, Parmenter for Purdue; Evans 4, Rexinger, Ashley for Chicago. Referee—N. E. Kearns. Umpire—J. F. Getchell.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANN ARBOR, Mich., March 8—The University of Michigan basketball five ended its "Big Ten" Conference season with 8 victories and four defeats by downing Ohio State University in the final game of the season here last night, 30 to 27. The Wolverines trailed, 14 to 11, at half time and after spurting ahead in the second period, saw the Buckeyes take the lead at 27 to 26, with five minutes to go. Here Michigan's defense tightened and held Ohio State scoreless during the remainder of the game.

I. B. Williamson '33 evened up the score with a free throw, and a floor basket by William Allen '34 gave the Wolverines a lead. Capt. N. J. Daniels '32 added a free throw and the Wolverines successfully stalled during the final two minutes of play.

Daniels added nine points to his "Big Ten" scoring total, bringing his total to 120 points for the season. It was his final contest after three years of competition. Henry Weiss '32, stellar guard, also finished his career. F. B. Conrad '34 scored 13 points for Ohio State. The summary:

MICHIGAN		OHIO STATE
Daniels, lf	rg,	Mattison
Petrie, Altenhof, Ricketts, rf	lg,	Fisher
Garner, c	c,	Conrad
Weiss, lg	rf,	Brown
Williamson, Allen, rg	lf,	Colburn, Lively

Score—University of Michigan 30, Ohio State University 27. Goals from floor—Daniels 3, Williamson 3, Garner 2, Petrie, Allen, Ricketts, Weiss for Michigan; Conrad 6, Colburn 3, Brown, Mattison, Fisher for Ohio State. Goals from foul—Daniels 3, Garner 2, Williamson for Michigan; Colburn, Conrad, Fisher for Ohio State. Referee—Lane. Umpire—Young.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., March 8—The University of Illinois basketball team ended the season victoriously here last night by defeating University of Indiana, 33 to 32. C. K. Bennett '33, made a one-handed overhead shot in the last minute of play with the score tied at 31-all, and gave the Illini victory. He also led the Illinois scorers with 10 points, while Capt. E. B. Kamp '32, and G. S. Fencl '32, scored seven points each.

Indiana led at half time, 16 to 13, and late in the contest held a 27-to-18 lead. From here Illinois increased the pace. Four baskets by Bennett, and one by Captain Kamp and W. B. Owen '33, aided by three Kamp free throws, overcame the lead, tied it, and won for Illinois. The summary:

ILLINOIS		INDIANA
Bennett, lf	rg,	Campbell
G. Fencl, rf	lg,	Hodson, V. Dauer
Helimich, E. Kamp, c	c,	Zeller
R. Kamp, lg	rf,	Suddith
Owen, rg	lf,	Weir

Score—University of Illinois 33, University of Indiana 32. Goals from floor—Bennett 4, Fencl 3, E. Kamp 2, Owen 2, Helimich for Illinois; Suddith 4, V. Dauer 2, Weir 2, Campbell, Hodson for Indiana. Goals from foul—E. Kamp 3, Bennett 2, Helimich 2, Fencl, R. Kamp for Illinois; Suddith 3, Campbell 2, Hodson 2, Dauer 2, Zeller 2, Weir for Indiana. Referees—John Schommer and J. B. Travnicek.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis., March 8—After holding a narrow lead through most of the game, the University of Wisconsin basketball team failed to score in the closing minutes and was defeated, 23 to 21, by the University of Minnesota, in a final game of the "Big Ten" Conference.

H. N. Griswold '32, Badger center, was high-scoring man of the game with two floor goals and six from foul. Capt. Michael A. Cielusak '32 scored eight points for the Gophers with three floor goals and two points from foul. The summary:

MINNESOTA		WISCONSIN
Engelbretson, lf	rg,	Wickman, Pacetti
Robinson, rf	lg,	Nelson
Bethel, c	c,	Griswold
Licht, lg	rf,	Steen
Cielusak, rg	lf,	Ryckman, Oakes, Miller

Score—University of Minnesota 23, University of Wisconsin 21. Goals from floor—Cielusak 3, Engelbretson 2, Robinson 2, Licht 3 for Minnesota; Griswold 2, Steen 2, Miller, Wickman for Wisconsin. Goals from foul—Cielusak 2, Robinson, Bethel, Licht for Minnesota; Griswold 6, Steen 2, Miller for Wisconsin Referee—Stanley Feezle. Umpire—J. J. Malony.

OLYMPIC EVENTS RETAINED

PHILADELPHIA, March 8 (AP)—Three standard Olympic events, the 400-meter hurdles, 3000-meter steeplechase and the decathlon, have been retained on the program of the thirty-eighth annual University of Pennsylvania relay carnival, it was announced yesterday. All three events were retained to comply with the request of the American Olympic Committee that all track events held in this country conform, as closely as possible, to the Olympic program.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS

Butler 33, Wabash 16.
Creighton 28, Nebraska 36.
Illinois 33, Indiana 32.
Luther 24, St. Olaf 19.
Minnesota 23, Wisconsin 21.
Michigan 30, Ohio State 27.
Princeton 33, Dartmouth 27.
Purdue 53, Chicago 18.

GERMANY WINS AT SOCCER

LEIPZIG, Ger., March 8 (AP)—Germany's national soccer team Sunday defeated the Swiss nationals, 2 to 0, before 50,000 persons. It was the fifth successive victory for the Germans in their annual series with Switzerland.

Tulsa Oilers And Duluth Win Games

AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Kansas City	33	3	17	81	55	46
Chicago	31	5	13	95	61	42
Duluth	19	3	18	79	79	38
St. Louis	16	8	19	66	76	33
Tulsa	15	3	30	71	92	30
Buffalo	7	3	14	38	57	14

(No points for ties—Buffalo withdrew Jan. 29)

RESULTS MARCH 7

Duluth 3, Kansas City 0.
Tulsa 3, Chicago 2.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DULUTH, Minn., March 8—Duluth set a terrific pace for the Kansas City Pla-Mors here last night to win 2 to 0, and sweep the two-game series. Scoring in the first and second periods, the Hornets continued a swift offensive throughout the game and held the Pla-Mors with spectacular defensive tactics. Leswick scored first on a pass from Anderson, while Morrison converted on Thorsteinsen's rebound at 4m. 23s. of the second. The summary:

DULUTH		KANSAS CITY
Lessard, Bouchard, Anderson, lw	rw,	Dunfield, McCormick, Mulvihill
Scott, Thorsteinssen, Leswick, c	c,	Gorman, Campbell, Mitchell
Forslund, Morrison, Merrill, rw	lw,	Ranger, Goodman, lw
Bergl, ld	rd,	McLeod, Halderson
Davis, Stuart, rd	ld,	McKinnon
Turner, g	g,	Levine

Score—Duluth 2, Kansas City 0. Goals—Leswick, Morrison for Duluth. Assists—Anderson, Thorsteinssen for Duluth. Referee—Russell Lavelle. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TULSA, Okla., March 8—Tulsa upset Chicago, 3 to 2, here last night to retain a mathematical chance of breaking into the 1932 American Hockey League championship playoff. The Oilers scored their first victory in four games by rallying for all three goals in the second period after the Shamrocks had taken a 2-to-0 lead in the opening period. The summary:

TULSA		CHICAGO
Prelesnik, Lafrance, Moffatt, lw	rw,	Brydson, Riley
Healey, Acaster, c	c,	O'Neill, Mackenzie, Johnson
Marker, Wakeford, Metcalfe, rw	lw,	McFayden, Wiseman, Armand
Hansen, ld	rd,	Bushwell, Taylor
Donnelly, rd	ld,	Headley
McCusker, g	g,	Karakas

Score—Tulsa 3, Chicago 2. Goals—Marker, Healey, Moffatt for Tulsa; Armand, Riley for Chicago. Assists—Healey, Lafrance, Wakeford for Tulsa; Mackenzie for Chicago. Referee—C. B. Jamieson. Time—Three 20m. periods.

PRINCETON TIGERS TAKE LEAGUE LEAD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., March 8—The Princeton University basketball team took undisputed possession of first place in the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League here last night by defeating the Dartmouth College quintet, 33 to 27. The Tigers now have won seven games and lost two. Columbia University, with six triumphs and two defeats, is in second place. The Green, by the defeat, dropped to fourth in the standing.

John E. Seibert '34, Princeton right forward, was the outstanding player on the court. He made six baskets from the floor and shot three from the foul line for a total of 15 points. J. K. Edwards '34, with 10 points, was the high scorer for Dartmouth. The summary:

PRINCETON		DARTMOUTH
Fairman, Helm, lf	rg,	Krasszewski, Britten, Miller
Seibert, Goodpasture, rf	lg,	Kramer, Smart
Larsen, Robinson, c	c,	Mackey, Prince
Lord, Rosenbaum, lg	rf,	Stangle
Nicholson, Beasire, rg	lf,	Edwards, McCall, Burch

Score—Princeton 33, Dartmouth 27. Goals from floor—Seibert 6, Fairman 3, Lord 2, Rosenbaum, Nicholson for Princeton; Edwards 3, Mackey 2, Kramer 2, McCall, Stangle, Britten for Dartmouth. Goals from foul—Seibert 3, Larsen 2, Lord 2 for Princeton; Edwards 4, Stangle, Kramer, Miller for Dartmouth. Referee—Kennedy. Umpires—Murray and Tobey.

HOCKEY NOTES

THE rush of Canadiens as the season is coming to a close is a personal tribute to Cecil Hart, popular manager. Out of a possible 26 points the world champions have taken 20, having won 9, tied 2 and lost 2. Unless something unforseen arises, the champions are likely to retain their honors this year.

Donie Weir and Hap Harnott, the two Montreal A. A. A. players, have become popular members of the Bruin Cubs. On more than one occasion the Cub fans have called for their appearance on the ice, and to date they have fulfilled expectations with aggressive, heady hocker. If they never become great hockey players, they at least have the requisite of creating a following.

Bill McKenzie and Kitson Massey, defensemen of the Montreal A. A. A., are future pro hockey luminaries.

Ott Heller, Ranger alternate wing, is a brother of Willie Heller, who played left wing for Sprague Cleghorn's Newark Bulldogs of the Canadian-American Hockey League in the 1926-29 season.

Chicago's victories over Americans, 6 to 1, and Rangers, 4 to 3, leave Boston and Detroit in uncomfortable positions. This week the Bruins have their big chance, with two home games in Boston—against Detroit tonight and Chicago on Thursday.

Despite the fine records of Canadiens, Rangers and Toronto, the outstanding team, because of its handicaps and a poor start, is the Montreal Maroons. Maroons have not got their full strength yet, but Sprague Cleghorn has shown his ability as a manager by driving the Maroons from last place to a probable playoff position.

Fredericton Millionaires, from New Brunswick, who will open a two-game series with the Boston Hockey Club at the Boston Arena tomorrow night, have a legion of friends in Boston. Many hockey fans in this city were former residents of New Brunswick and visits of New Brunswick teams bring about reunion occasions. The Fredericton team is somewhat of an all-star aggregation. The second game will be played Friday night.

The Boston Garden is stepping a little out of its usual line in promoting an international schoolboy hockey game, but the match is on with a Montreal high school team invading to play the suburban high school all-stars, Friday night. The suburban all-stars recently defeated an all-Providence high school team.

Detroit has won only three and tied three on the road this season, picking up a total of only nine points against 31 at home. The Falcons won one game in Boston, one in Toronto and they won one and tied three in New York.

NO EXCEPTIONS TO NEW RULE

NEW YORK, March 8 (AP)—When the football rules committee last month changed the rules to make the ball "dead" when any part of the carrier's body except his hands or feet touched the ground it intended that no exceptions be made, R. K. Hall, chairman of the committee, has made that point clear in a letter to the Associated Press.

SOUTHERN AMATEUR AWARDED

ATLANTA, Ga., March 8 (AP)—The Country Club of Birmingham, Ala., yesterday was awarded the southern amateur golf tournament for 1933. It probably will be held the third week in June.

HARRY WOLF IN QUARTERFINAL

Other Players Advance to Round of Eight in U. S. Squash Tennis

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 8—The balance of the seeded players joined Rowland B. Haines and Philip T. Moore in the quarterfinals of the United States amateur squash tennis championship at the Crescent Athletic Club, though several of them met with great opposition before reaching that point.

Harry F. Wolf, New York Athletic Club, defending champion, made his delayed appearance and overtook the field before the end of the day. First, he defeated Frank C. Hart of the home club, 15—2, 15—0, 15—5, and then received the default of Adrian S. Kuhn, also of the Crescent Athletic Club, who was unable to appear.

Burdett H. O'Connor, also of the home club, whose match with Gavin Brackenridge had been interrupted on Saturday, had to battle three more games before the victory was completed, as the Princeton Club player, with one game to his credit on Saturday's play, took the fourth game as well, and carried O'Connor to 10 in the final game, the score being 12—15, 15—3, 15—12, 9—15, 15—10.

But the real battle of the day brought Edward G. McLaughlin of the Columbia University Club perilously close to defeat at the hands of Leonard S. Green, City Athletic Club. The latter has not been playing in competition this season, as his club has no Class A team, but his stroke and careful play, especially in his change of pace, found McLaughlin out of position, frequently, while the latter was also slightly below form on his driving. All five of the games hung on the last two points, with the first, third and last won by McLaughlin after these had been reached. The score was 17—16, 13—15, 15—13, 15—18, 17—14. It was the narrowest escape from defeat which the Princeton Club invitation tournament winner has had this season, and he was forced to the limit to win.

J. B. Benedict, the visitor from Cincinnati, though lacking the high class competition which is available here, made a good showing in his match with O'Connor, carrying the latter to double figures in the first game, and scoring well in the later games.

Wolf will encounter O'Connor, McLaughlin will have his clubmate, Philip T. Moore for his opponent, Haines will meet Milton Baron, Fraternity Squash Tennis Club, who scored easily over Frank A. Sieverman, New York Athletic Club, yesterday, while R. C. Hynson, Princeton Club, and Edward R. Larigan, Crescent Athletic Club, occupy the lower bracket, in the quarterfinals. The summary:

UNITED STATES AMATEUR SQUASH TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP

—Second Round

H. F. Wolf, N. Y. A. C., defeated F. C. Hart, Crescent A. C., 15—2, 15—0, 15—5.

B. H. O'Connor, Crescent A. C., defeated Gavin Brackenridge, Princeton Club, 12—15, 15—3, 15—12, 9—15, 15—10.

Third Round

H. F. Wolf won from A. S. Kuhn, Crescent A. C., by default.

B. H. O'Connor, defeated J. B. Benedict, University Club of Cincinnati, 15—10, 15—7, 15—4.

E. G. McLaughlin, Columbia U. C., defeated L. S. Green, City A. C., 17—16, 13—15, 15—13, 15—18, 17—14.

Milton Baron, Fraternity S. T. C., defeated F. A. Sieverman Jr., N. Y. A. C., 18—17, 15—9, 15—4.

E. R. Larigan, Crescent A. C., defeated J. B. Quincy, Yale Club, 15—7, 15—7, 15—7.

R. C. Hynson, Princeton Club, defeated F. B. Ryan Jr., Yale Club, 15—8, 15—8, 16—17, 15—11.

Iowa State Team Wins 'Big Six' Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LINCOLN, Neb., March 7 (AP)—Iowa State College won the "Big Six" Conference swimming championship here Saturday afternoon, defeating the University of Nebraska, its nearest opponent, 48 to 39, in a contest in which three Conference records were lowered. The University of Oklahoma scored 23 points, and University of Kansas seven. Kansas State College, with one lone entry, did not place. The University of Missouri did not enter a team.

Walter Frazer '32 of Iowa State, was the outstanding individual performer and broke his own mark in the 440-yard freestyle in 5m. 58.2s. His former mark was 6m. 6⅛s. Nebraska set a new mark in the 440-yard freestyle relay and Salvatore Amato '33 Nebraska, made a new mark in the 100-yard freestyle in 1m. 3s. The summary:

50-Yard Freestyle—Won by M. C. McDonald '32, Oklahoma; B. E. Masterson '34, Nebraska, second; Salvatore Amato '33, Nebraska, third; A. J. Campbell '34, Oklahoma, fourth. Time—26.6s.

100-Yard Freestyle—Won by Salvatore Amato '33, Nebraska; Harold Petsch '33, Iowa State, second; M. C. McDonald '32, Oklahoma, third; D. L. Whitworth '32, Nebraska, fourth. Time—1m. 3s. (new Conference record).

220-Yard Freestyle—Won by Walter Frazer '32, Iowa State; Jack Frederickson '34, Oklahoma, second; Phillip Starbuck '34, Iowa State, third; Charles '33, Iowa State, fourth. Time—2m. 41.8s.

440-Yard Freestyle—Won by Walter Frazer '32, Iowa State; Jack Frederickson '34, Oklahoma, second; Charles Lowder '33, Iowa State, third; D. C. Easterday '34, Nebraska, fourth. Time—5m. 58.2s. (New Conference record.)

150-Yard Backstroke—Won by William Weld '32, Iowa State; Russell Gerry '33, Iowa State, second; Howard Church '34, Nebraska, third; B. W. Lackey '33, Nebraska, fourth. Time—2m.

200-Yard Breaststroke—Won by T. P. Sands '33, Iowa State; Robert MacDuff '32, Iowa State, second; D. E. Carle '34, Nebraska, third; William Kyte '32, Kansas, fourth. Time—2m. 48.4s.

300-Yard Medley Relay—Won by Iowa State (Weld, Sands, Petsch); Nebraska, second; Kansas, third; Oklahoma, fourth. Time—3m. 34.6s.

400-Yard Freestyle Relay—Won by Nebraska (Amato, Masterson, Whitworth, Wuthersland); Iowa, second; Oklahoma, third; Kansas, fourth. Time—4m. 9.3s. (New Conference record.)

Fancy Diving—Won by K. C. Sutherland '32, Nebraska, 138.9 points; Edward Tuma, Oklahoma, second, 118.7 points; J. R. Miner '32, Nebraska, third, 110.5 points; C. O. Powell '32, fourth, 96.6 points.

Wichita Henrys In Second Round

KANSAS CITY, March 8 (AP)—The defending champion Wichita (Kan.) Henrys easily advanced to the second round of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States basketball tournament here last night by defeating the Albert Cleaners of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, 33 to 14, in a first-round game.

The Henrys, who have won the title the last two years, were threatened early in the first half and, at one point, led by only two points, 10 to 8. Break, Albert guard, led the first half rally with three difficult field goals, but he retired on personal fouls soon after the half-time intermission.

With the score 10 to 8 in the middle of the first half, the Henrys drew away on field goals by Dunham and McDurney and Long Tom Pickell. The score at the end of the first half was 16 to 8.

Pickell's tip-in shot sent the Henry's farther out ahead and they led 27 to 13 when Pickell was withdrawn from the game.

In the second round, the Henrys meet the Brown Paper Mills team from Monroe, La., which defeated Piggly Wiggly of Denver, 26 to 21, yesterday afternoon.

Dakota Wesleyan of Mitchell, S. D., compeltely outplayed the Buechel Junior Order of Buechel, Ky., and won a first-round game 42 to 20. In the second round Wesleyan plays the winner of a game between the Pasadena (Calif.) Majors and the Southwestern Oklahoma Teachers of Weatherford.

The Kansas City Athletic Club squad, rated highly as a tournament favorite, was eliminated by the towering Buffalos from the West Texas Teachers College at Canyon. Playing a high overhead game, the Buffalos rang up a 32-to-25 decision after leading all the way except at one point midway of the second half when the score was tied at 18-all.

In the second round Wednesday, the Texans meet the winner of the game to be played today by the Falco Athletic Club of Holyoke, Mass., New England champions, and Southern Stage Lines of Wichita, Kan.

The Diamond Oilers of Tulsa, Okla., defeated Doc's Gang from Taylorsville, Ind., 18 to 16, with a field goal by Paul Burks, formerly of the K. C. A. C., in the final minute. Burks dribbled almost the length of the court and scored his only goal of the game under the basket just before the end.

In the second round Wednesday, the Oilers meet the victor in the clash today between the East Central Oklahoma Teachers of Ada and the Schuessler A. C., Chicago.

SOUTH AFRICANS WIN AT CRICKET

WELLINGTON, N. Z., March 8 (AP)—The South African cricket team, which could not win a single match in its test series with Australia, defeated New Zealand for the second straight time by eight wickets to give it the rubber match of the three-game series. The scores were South Africa, 410 and 150 for two wickets, aggregate 560. New Zealand, 364 and 193, aggregate 557.

New Zealand—Second Innings

Dempster, c Cameron, b Quinn	20
Weir, b Quinn	0
Blunt, b Brown	17
Vivian, c Vincent, b Balaskas	73
Roberts, b Quinn	26
Badcock, run out	0
Page, c and b Balaskas	23
Dickinson, b McMillan	5
Allcott, b Quinn	15
Cromb, c Christy, b McMillan	2
James, not out	1
Extras	11
Total	193

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Bell	10	0	30	0
Quinn	24	9	37	4
Brown	10	3	30	1
McMillan	21	2	71	2
Balaskas	9	2	1	3

South Africa—Second Innings

Christy, c Roberts, b Badcock	53
Mitchell, c James, b Dickinson	53
Cameron, not out	22
Viljoen, not out	16
Extras	6
Total (two wickets)	150

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Dickinson	8	2	3	1
Badcock	11	2	31	1
Cromb	3	0	13	0
Allcott	7	0	27	0
Page	3	0	14	0
Vivian	7	0	15	0
Blunt	2	0	11	0

MISS ORCUTT AND JONES WIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Ga., March 8—Miss Maureen Orcutt of The White Beeches Golf and Country Club, Haworth, N. J., and Bobby Jones of Atlanta defeated Miss Helen L. Hicks of Hewlett, L. I., N. Y., United States champion, and Eugene Homans, 2 and 1, before a crowd of 500 spectators on the hill course of the Augusta Country Club, five miles from the city. Miss Orcutt scored an 80, Miss Hicks an 88, while Jones had the lowest score, a 75, and Homans a 78.

'HONOR SYSTEM' ADOPTED

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 8 (AP)—The "honor system," in which a contestant in a fencing meet is expected to acknowledge a touch, has been adopted by the Yale team, Coach Robert Grasson announced yesterday. Heretofore a referee and two judges have been charged with announcing touches in intercollegiate meets.

WORLD MOTORBOAT RACES

VENICE, Italy, March 8 (AP)—The organising committee of the third world motorboat championship races yesterday decided to hold them in September between Venice and Lido. Several Americans are expected to enter, especially Miss Loretta Turnbull, young California pilot.

Facts About Professional Hockey Players—No. 169

ARTHUR J. LESIEUR

Canadiens, National Hockey League

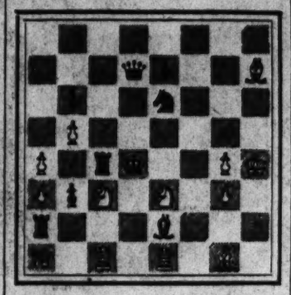
First played professional hockey with Providence of the Canadian-American Hockey League in the 1928-29 season. He was born Sept. 13, 1907, at Fall River, Mass. He is a right-hand shot, weighs 185 pounds, is 5ft. 10in. in height, and plays defense. His record:

1927-28—Nashua, New England League.
1928-29—Providence, C.-A. H. L.-Canadiens-Chicago, N. H. L.-Providence.
1929-30—Providence, Canadian-American Hockey League.
1930-31—Providence, C.-A. H. L.-Canadiens, National H. L.
1931-32—Providence, C.-A H. L.-Canadiens, National H. L.

CHESS

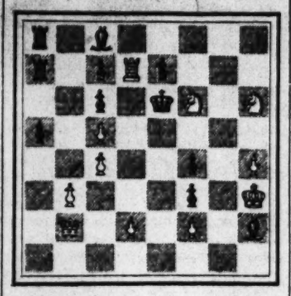
by Frederick P. Chandler

PROBLEM NO. 1389
By A. Chicco
Black 9 Pieces



White 13 Pieces
White to play and mate in two
(First prize, Brisbane Courier, 1931)

PROBLEM NO. 1390
By E. Plesniyy
Black 11 Pieces



White 11 Pieces
White to play and mate in three
(First prize, Chocolous Memorial, 1931)

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

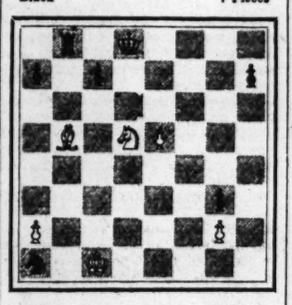
No. 1387. B-K5
No. 1388. 1. K-K1?8 K-K14
2. B-Kt3 KxKt
3. B-R4 mate
If 2 . . . K-R3
3. B-B4 mate

End-Game No. 85. White draws: 1 P-Q6, K-K3; 2 P-Q7, KxP; 3 K-R7, B-B; 4 K-K1?, B-R3; 5 K-R7, and draws by repetition of moves. If 4 . . . KxP; 5 KxB, and White is just in time to stop the RP.

END-GAMES

This pretty ending is from an actual game. White's winning method is not difficult or profound, but it is conclusive.

End-Game No. 86
Won by A. Carra
Black 7 Pieces



White 6 Pieces
White to play and win

NOTES

One of the problems that beset chess editors is how to differentiate among the various queen's pawn openings now adopted. Tartakower, Kmoch and others are, according to the British Chess Magazine, considering the matter for the F. I. D. E., and it will probably not be long before we are able to abandon the much overworked QP game in favor of something more specific and meaningful.

Of the nine Ruy Lopez openings played in the Hastings tournament, White won six and drew three. Perhaps this explains why so few K side openings are attempted.

This is perhaps the finest game played in the London tournament recently concluded. From the twenty-second move, when Alekhine initiated a Kt sacrifice, to the end, Black was subjected to a devastating succession of thrusts. He resigned a hopeless position nine moves after the winning sacrifice was made.

RUY LOPEZ

Alekhine White	Koltanowski Black	Alekhine White	Koltanowski Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	17 QR-Q	R-QKt
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	18 Q-B3	Q-B
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	19 P-QR3	Q-Kt2
4 B-R4	P-Q3	20 P-R3	R-B2
5 BxKtch	PxB	21 R-K3	Q-Kt4
6 P-Q4	PxP	22 KtxP(B7)	RxKt
7 KtxP	B-Q2	23 RxP	B-B5
8 Castles	P-Kt3	24 P-QR4	QxRP
9 Kt-QB3	B-Kt2	25 KtxP	Q-Kt4
10 R-K	Kt-K2	26 QxPch	K-Kt
11 B-B4	Castles	27 Kt-Q7	R-Q
12 Q-Q2	P-QR4	28 R-KB3	Q-Kt5
13 Kt-Kt3	Kt-B3	29 P-B3	Q-Kt4
14 B-R6	B-K3	30 Kt-K5	R(Q)-QB
15 BxB	KxB	31 KtxKt	Resigns
16 Kt-Q5	P-B3		

Flohr's games are always interesting. Here his opponent delays advancing center pawns until his game is definitely bad. Then he sacrifices a P to make matters worse. This, coupled with an ill-advised P advance, permits the young Czechoslovak to end the game forcibly. Milner-Barry, who won the Hastings boys' championship in 1923, resigns when mate can be stopped only by giving up his Q.

QUEEN'S PAWN GAME

Flohr White	Milner-Barry Black	Flohr White	Milner-Barry Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	14 P-B3	P-KKt4
2 P-QB4	P-K3	15 B-B	Kt-Q3
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	16 Q-B3	P-KB3
4 Q-B2	Kt-B3(a)	17 B-Kt3	K-Kt2
5 Kt-B3	P-Q3	18 Castles	Q-K2
6 P-QR3	BxKtch	19 P-K4	B-Kt3
7 QxB	Castles	20 P-B5	Kt-B2
8 P-QKt4	P-K4(b)	21 R-Q7!	QxR
9 PxP	KtxP	22 QxPch	K-R3
10 KtxKt	PxKt	23 Q-Kt7ch	K-R4
11 QxP	R-K	24 P-Kt4ch	K-R5
12 Q-Kt2	Kt-K5	25 B-Q4	Resigns
13 B-B4	B-B4		

(a) The usual move is P-Q4, which gives Black no immediate troubles.

(b) Hardly sound. The alternative is R-K with a difficult, cramped position and no likely prospects of freedom.

Here is another example of Flohr's aggressive style. Black, who has conceded his opponent most of the board, soon finds himself subjected to a terrific K side P attack. He is unable to stop the attack and after the break resigns a poor position rather than continue to play a piece down. From the London tournament.

QUEEN'S PAWN GAME

Flohr White	Koltanowski Black	Flohr White	Koltanowski Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	14 B-Kt	Kt-R3
2 P-QB4	P-QB3	15 Kt-K	P-QB4
3 Kt-KB3	P-KK13	16 P-Q5	B-Q2
4 Kt-B3	B-Kt2	17 P-B4	P-B3
5 P-K4	P-Q3	18 P-B5	K-Kt
6 P-KR3	P-KR3	19 P-Kt5	RPxP
7 B-Kt	Castles	20 RPxP	K-B2
8 Q-Q2	K-R2	21 PxBP	KBxP
9 Castles	Q-R4	22 B-Kt3	RxR
10 P-KKt4	Kt-Kt	23 RxR	R-R
11 B-Q3	P-R4	24 RxR	BxR
12 QR-Kt	Kt-K2	25 Q-R3	B-Kt3
13 P-KR4	R-R	26 Q-R7	Resigns(a)

(a) There is no defense against the double threat P-B6 or B-R6, winning a piece.

This game proves that the black side of the Queen's Gambit Declined still demands careful handling. Miss Menchik advances her QBP prematurely. Kashdan is quick to take advantage and wins the exchange a few moves later. Miss Menchik resigned when Kashdan won another P, which made her chances still slimmer. Also from the London tournament.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

Kashdan White	Menchik Black	Kashdan White	Menchik Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	13 P-K3	Kt-K13
2 P-QB4	P-K3	14 P-QR4	Q-K2
3 Kt-KB3	P-Q4	15 P-R5	QKt-Q4
4 Kt-B3	QKt-Q2	16 Kt-B2	Kt-Kt3
5 P-QR3	B-K2	17 Q-Q4	P-B4
6 B-B4	P-B4(a)	18 BxP	Kt(Q4)-B3
7 Kt-Kt5	Castles	19 CastlesKR	B-Q2
8 B-K7	Q-K	20 QR-Q	B-B3
9 Kt-Q6	BxKt	21 P-B3	P-K4
10 BxB	PxQP	22 Q-Q3	Kt-B4
11 QxP	KtxB	23 QxP	Resigns
12 BxKt	PxP		

(a) A blunder, as the sequel shows. The proper move was P-QB3 or P-QR3.

UNITED STATES GOLFERS LEAD

Hold Five-Point Margin in International Play in Bermuda

CASTLE HARBOR, Bermuda, March 8 (AP)—The United States gained a five-point lead over the British-Bermuda team in the first half of an informal international golf test here yesterday.

The United States squad, led by George J. Voigt of New York, won four of the eight singles matches and halved two others and won three and halved one of the four two-ball foursomes. The point standing last night was: United States, 8½; British-Bermuda, 3½.

Voigt defeated Cyril J. H. Tolley, British-Bermuda leader, 5 and 4, in the feature singles match, gaining a four-hole lead on the big Briton when he shot a 38 on the outgoing nine.

Eddie Held, Leonard Martin and Clyde Alvord accounted for the Americans' other three singles victories, while Charlie Shelton and Robert Lay each added a half point apiece by getting no worse than a draw with their opponents. Bermuda's two victories were scored by Phil Farley and James Pearman.

In the foursomes, Voigt and Alvord defeated Tolley and Hal Hitterfield, 4 and 3; Martin and Lay defeated Nicol Thompson Jr. and H. G. Butterfield, 5 and 4; Held and George Hackl defeated Arthur Gosling and Pearman, 1 up, while Pennington Miller-Jones and Sheldon halved their match with Farley and Frank Thompson.

Sheldon and Miller-Jones narrowly escaped defeat against Farley and Thompson, the former holing out for two with a 45-yard chip shot to even the match at the seventeenth. At the home hole Farley missed a five-foot putt that would have given the British team the victory.

Tolley and Butterfield won the first three holes from Voigt and Alvord, but the Americans plugged away, drew level at the eleventh and then won the next four holes in a row.

Yorkshire Clubs In Top Two Places

LEADING TEAMS ENGLISH RUGBY FOOTBALL LEAGUE

	W	D	L	Score For	Score Agst	Pts
Leeds	21	1	7	472	227	43
Huddersfield	20	1	6	443	289	41
St. Helens	19	2	7	495	216	40
Salford	19	1	8	396	173	39
Wigan	18	2	8	446	218	38
Swinton	18	1	8	356	170	37
York	17	2	10	382	304	36
Hunslet	17	1	9	409	282	35
Wakefield	16	2	8	404	248	34
Warrington	16	1	11	372	310	33
Oldham	15	1	13	325	331	21
Lonsdale Hornets	13	2	14	336	389	28
Halifax	13	1	12	323	230	27
Bailey	13	1	15	279	288	27

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 8—It's roses, roses all the way (and white roses at that) in Yorkshire professional Rugby football these days for the county of broad acres has two clubs in the two top places in the English Rugby League and provides three or four semifinalists for the Rugby League Challenge Cup. The only Lancashire representation in the penultimate round for the famous trophy referred to is Swinton, which on Saturday defeated Castleford, 10 to 2 points.

Other results in the semifinals for the cup were Dewsbury 7, Wakefield Trinity 14; Leeds 21, Leigh 2; Wigan 2, Halifax 8.

In the league Huddersfield and St. Helens both gained convincing victories Saturday and are riding up close on the heels of Leeds with an advantage of having played fewer fixtures than the le

ORIGINAL PLAN OF CAPITAL CITY TO BE PRESSED

Experts to Confer in Washington on Developing L'Enfant Ideas

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 8—Architectural development of Washington, as conceived by Maj. Pierre Charles L'Enfant during the Administration of the first President of the United States, is the objective of a conference to be held here during the last week of April.

Eleven national organizations, meeting under the auspices of the American Institute of Architects, have appointed an executive committee representing city planners, architects, landscape architects, sculptors, painters and allied fields "to exert the full force of intelligent professional men" in carrying out the original plan of Washington.

According to Mr. Horace W. Peaslee, vice-president of the American Institute of Architects, the executive committee intends to make recommendations for the enlistment of the country's ablest talent, freed from political influence, appropriation of adequate funds, and for closer working arrangements betwen all federal commissions.

Sponsors of the April conference have reached an agreement on three main points, Mr. Peaslee explained: First, that the development of Washington, in its general plan and its details, should be in the hands of the ablest professional men; second, that the employment of such men should be made possible by definite legislative authorization; third, that the full force of professional and civic organizations should be directed toward the accomplishment of this program and toward the appropriation of ample funds to obtain men best fitted for the work, the proper execution of their designs, and adequate maintenance of a high standard.

"Another question," he said, "is the establishment of a more definite relationship between the Fine Arts and Planning Commissions and the professional and other societies interested, to the end that these commissions should not become self-perpetuating bodies, nor be left in the hands of politicians for their appointments, independent of professional sentiment and opinion in the country at large, as to the qualification of men who should initiate or pass upon the work proposed for the national capital."

The following organizations will take part in the conference:

The American Planning Institute, the American Civic Association, the American Federation of Arts, the American Institute of Architects, the American Society of Civil Engineers, City Planning Division, the American Society of Landscape Architects, the Association of the Alumni of the American Academy in Rome, the Garden Club of America, the American Society of Mural Painters, the National Conference on City Planning, the National Sculpture Society.

India's Executive Rule Modified by British

(Continued from Page 1)

bar and every member of it are beyond the reach of criticism. But the Indian bar is scarcely a century and a half old. The legal profession as a whole was much older than that in the days of Messrs. Dodson and Fogg.

In India, except on the "original side" of some of the High Courts, there is no sharp division between counsel on the one side, and attorney or solicitor on the other. In fact in most cases outside the big seaports, the lawyer who pleads in court receives his instructions direct from his client or his client's unprofessional agent. The moral standard of the Indian bar has markedly improved within living memory, and no doubt continues to improve.

Division of Responsibility

The first considerable territory to come under British administration was the provinces then styled "Bengal, Bihar and Orissa." The Great Mughal intrusted the "Diwani" or civil and revenue administration of this territory to the East India Company. The Nizamat or criminal administration was left in the hands of the Nawab Nazim at Murshidabad.

In time it became impossible to continue this divided administration, and the company assumed responsibility for administering criminal law as well. Both in Bengal proper and in the territories acquired as the so-called "Bengal Presidency" spread northwestward, and similarly in Madras the lands taken over were for the most part under Moslem administration when the company acquired almost sovereign rights over them.

On the other hand, the acquisitions in western India passed to the company from Hindu hands. Hindu and Moslem both had their systems of criminal law. And the company at the outset considered that it ought, at least in the main, to go on administering those laws where it found them in force.

Moslem law is the sort of law one would expect to find among a mainly pastoral people whose society is based upon tribalism. It places enormous reliance, in both criminal and civil matters upon oath and counter oath. It attaches no particular value to documentary evidence. It does not encourage arguing from one fact to another.

The judge can inquire out of court into the characters of the witnesses, and use his inquiries in deciding whether to believe them or not. Detailed provisions of criminal law, so far as they exist, are confined to those simple crimes which rouse the anger of a nomadic tribal people. There is considerable discretion left to the Government, or to the court, to decide whether anything else is a crime. Of course anything enjoined as a duty, or accounted as praiseworthy, by the Quran, or by a received tradition, could not be a crime. Punishments might be barbarous and cruel.

Criminal Law Altered

Hindu law, on the other hand, was worked out in greater detail in criminal matters. But it was based on Brahmanism, and there was in it great differentiation between castes. An act done by a Vaisya to a Brahman might involve extremely heavy punishment, while if done by the same Vaisya to a Sudra it would meet with merely a reprimand or a fine.

In consequence, when the company did take over the criminal administration, it found itself compelled to alter the substantive criminal law in various ways. In 1827 something approaching an elementary Penal Code was enacted as a "Regulation" in the Presidency of Bombay. When the British Act of 1833 considerably altered the company's position and government, a law member was added to the Governor-General's Council.

The first law member was Macaulay, the historian and writer. With him were associated a body of Law Commissioners. Their first task was to draw up a comprehensive Penal Code, a great part of the original draft being due to Macaulay himself.

From various causes its enactment was delayed until 1860, after the Crown had taken over the government of India. And of course Macaulay's draft was not preserved word for word. But in the main the Penal Code is his work. It is largely the criminal law of England put into simpler language. Every offense is defined or described.

The general exceptions, such as mistake of fact, accident, consent, insanity, infancy, and private defense of oneself or others, all are clearly stated with the conditions attaching to each. And the code enacts that no person is to be punished except under it or under some actual special or local law, thus abolishing all unwritten criminal law.

Code Has Stood Well

The fact that the code has stood for more than 70 years, with only some amendments in detail, and these very few, and some additions to meet new conditions, such as a chapter on "election offenses," is sufficient testimony to its excellence.

There is also a code of criminal procedure. That has been revised and reënacted more than once. The system of criminal (as of civil) courts is that of local courts with full original jurisdiction. Each province has its High Court, and each province is divided into sessions divisions. The Court of Session for each division has full original jurisdiction, subject to appeal to the High Court. Each sessions division is a district or is divided into districts.

In each district there is a district magistrate with original, appellate, and administrative powers as such. To assist him there are other magistrates with full magisterial powers in cases which do not need to be committed to Sessions, and magistrates of the second and third classes as well. Appeals from magistrates of the first class lie to the Court of Session, and from the junior magistrates to the district magistrate. A criminal appeal can be made most simply, and, if no pleader be employed, at little or no expense.

Law of Evidence Codified

Another notable act is the Indian Evidence Act of 1872. It is a simple codification of the English law of evidence, with a few alterations to suit Indian conditions, one of them being that no statement made by an accused person to the police, or while in police custody, can ordinarily be proved against him unless a magistrate records it and certifies that it was made really voluntarily.

Another useful alteration is that a "dying declaration" is admissible in any case, civil or criminal, in which the cause of death comes in question, and does not need to be made under apprehension of early death in order to be relevant. This act is mainly the work of Sir G. Fitzjames Stephen, one of the most famous of English lawyers.

The Penal Code clearly differentiates murder from culpable homicide not amounting to murder, but it does not attempt to draw a line between murder in the first degree and murder in the second degree. However, Section 302 of the Penal Code runs, "Whoever commits murder shall be punished with death or transportation for life, and shall also be liable to fine." So that a court can, in its discretion, impose the more lenient sentence.

Further, every capital sentence passed by a Court of Session, whether there be an appeal or not, does not go into effect unless it is confirmed by the High Court. When such a sentence is passed, the record of the case goes to the High Court.

The Crown and the accused are notified of the date for hearing. Witnesses are not reheard, except in very unusual circumstances. It is for the Crown to open the case and to argue from the record that both the finding and the sentence of the Court of Session are justified.

The whole case is open, both on law and on fact, even if it has been tried by jury. The High Court must give weight to, but is not bound by, the findings of the original court. This procedure is a great safeguard against mistaken findings of "guilty" in capital cases.

The police are a provincial force. In each district there is a superintendent of police, with deputies, assistants, inspectors, subinspectors, head constables, and constables under him. He himself is under the orders of the district magistrate in all matters relating to the prevention, detection and prosecution of crime.

The number of police stations will depend upon the size and population of the district, and upon its criminal statistics. There are also watchmen, subordinate to the police, for each village.

Police Morale Improved

In the last 50 years the morale of the Indian police has much improved. Corruption is much less, and malpractices, such as torture, have almost been eliminated. The police are better paid, and somewhat better housed. Unfortunately the elected legislatures do not seem to realize the necessity for making the police force contented in such matters as pay and living conditions.

In what may be roughly described as "family law" Hindu law is applied to Hindus, and Muhammadan law to Moslems. There are numerous learned works on these systems of law, or on special parts of them, in existence, written in the last 50 or 60 years, by both Indians and Europeans.

The Central Legislature has recently passed acts tending to improve the position of Hindu women, and there are bills on such subjects now before it, introduced by private members. British rule has certainly increased the interest felt by the peoples of India in these branches of law.

Defender of Law and Order in India

CAMEL CAVALRYMAN OF BELUCHISTAN POLICE IN FULL ACCOUTERMENT

Theaters

"Hedda Gabler"

Hollis St. Theater—Miss Blanche Yurka in Ibsen's "Hedda Gabler." Week beginning March 7, 1932. The cast:

Miss Juliana Tesman	Doris Rich
Berta	Virginia Baker
George Tesman	Dallas Anderson
Hedda Tesman (Gabler)	Blanche Yurka
Mrs. Elvsted	Phyllis Joyce
Judge Brack	Russell Hicks
Eilert Lovborg	Alexander Onslow

Miss Yurka and her associates brought to impressive performance this study of disaster wrought by idleness and vanity. Miss Yurka's characterization of Hedda, disclosed, we believe, for the first time to Bostonians last night, is thoroughly studied, and is projected with imaginative glow and a matured technique. Coloring of voice, facial play and restrained gesture achieve uncommon communicative power. Some might prefer a Hedda whose distaste for her husband and her surroundings was less evidently displayed in the early scenes, whose frankness assumed a less exaggerated impercipience in Tesman, but granting the conception and its implications, the delineation was complete.

The support was excellent. Mr. Anderson conveyed not only Tesman's naïveté but also his underlying selfishness, his willingness to profit by his wife's misdeeds while officially condemning them. Mr. Hicks was an unctuous Brack and Mr. Onslow made Lovborg's downfall understandable. Miss Joyce was a sufficiently ineffectual Thea. The audience, which was not large, was warmly appreciative. L. A. S.

"Your Uncle Dudley"

Copley Theater—Messrs. E. E. Underhill and E. P. Goodnow present the Copley Players in "Your Uncle Dudley," a comedy by Messrs. Howard Lindsay and Bertrand Robinson. The cast:

Mabel Dixon Church	Helen Ray
Ethelyn Church	Enid Romany
Janet Dixon	Amy Loomis
Cyril Church	John Lucas
Dudley Dixon	Aldrich Bowker
Christine Sederholm	Jean Poindexter
Charlie Post	Francis Compton
Robert Kirby	Joseph Cotten

In these days of much talked-of but little understood deflation and all that sort of thing, the new offering at the Copley can safely be recommended. It is a fine antidote for the "blues," not the kind you sing, but the kind you feel on a very dull day. "Your Uncle Dudley," now playing for the first time in Boston, is described as a comedy. It's nothing of the sort. It's what is generally styled a "screaming farce," and the audience came away at the conclusion of the adventures of the avuncular relative wreathed in grins.

The earnest little Copley company is getting into its stride and is showing increasing cohesion and team work. Of course the center of the circle round which the other people revolve is Uncle Dudley, played by that old-timer, Mr. Bowker, and a most attractive old chap he makes the name character.

Constitutional Ban Is Sought To Prevent War Profiteering

Policies Commission Recommends to Congress That Amendment Be Included to This Effect and Submits Plan for Use in Interim

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 8—A constitutional amendment giving Congress the power to stabilize prices and prevent profiteering in event of war was introduced in Congress yesterday following recommendations of the War Policies Commission.

The proposed amendment would add the following clause to the Fifth Amendment which specifies that private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation:

"Provided, however, that in time of war Congress may regulate or provide for the regulation of prices, rent or compensation to be exacted or paid by any person in respect of the sale, rent or use of any real or personal property, tangible or intangible, without regard to any limitation contained in the article or any other article of the Constitution."

The amendment was advocated by 12 of the 14 members of the War Policies Commission in a report submitted to the President yesterday after extensive hearings. One of the members, Senator Claude A. Swanson (D.) of Virginia, was absent, attending the disarmament conference in Geneva and another, Representative Ross A. Collins (D.) of Mississippi, submitted a minority report. Conscription of private property without compensation was opposed by the commission.

The report advocated the adoption of a six-point program as a "governmental policy" for minimizing the profits of war and distributing its burdens and sacrifices equally until such time as a constitutional amendment shall have been adopted. The program contained the following points:

1. That Congress should empower the President, in event of war, to institute a program under which prices may be stabilized and thereafter adjusted at such levels as will minimize inflation and will secure to the Government, the use of any private property needed in the prosecution of the war without affording the owner thereof profit due to the war.

2. Congress should empower the President to make, in war, such readjustments in the executive departments as are necessary to assure adequate control of all national resources.

3. Existing law empowering the President to compel acceptance of war orders and to commandeer property should be continued.

4. In addition to all other plans to remove the profits of war, the revenue law should provide that, upon any declaration of war and during the period of such emergency individuals and corporations shall be taxed 95 per cent of all income above the previous three-year average, with proper adjustments for capital expenditures for war purposes by existing or new industries.

5. In time of peace, continuous planning by the Federal Government, particularly by the War and Navy Departments, should be directed toward insuring estimates of the need of military and naval services, best methods of mobilization, absence of competitive bidding between government agencies, proper distribution of the munitions production load, prompt establishment of the governmental organizations required for war functions, etc.

6. Plans prepared by the War and Navy Departments should be continuously revised to meet changing national and international conditions and should be thoroughly revised at least every two years.

CLUB PLANTS 300 TREES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SMITHFIELD, N. C., March 8—The Woman's Club here, celebrating the bicentenary of George Washington, has planted 300 long leaf pines and crepe myrtles along Highway No. 22. The pines were donated by the State Department of Conservation and Development. The club has also planted a number of myrtles around the building in which it meets.

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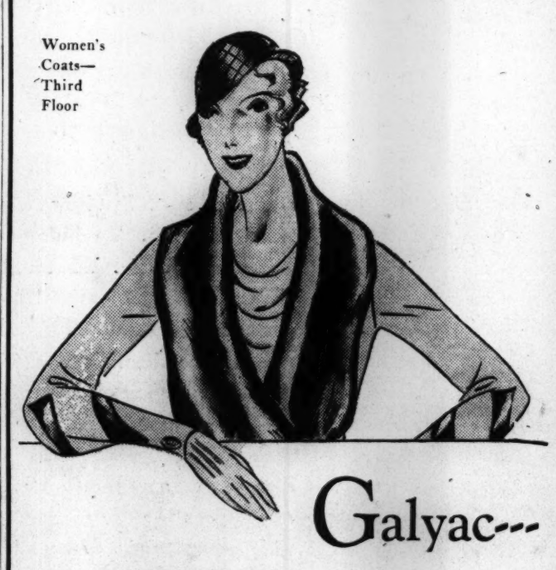

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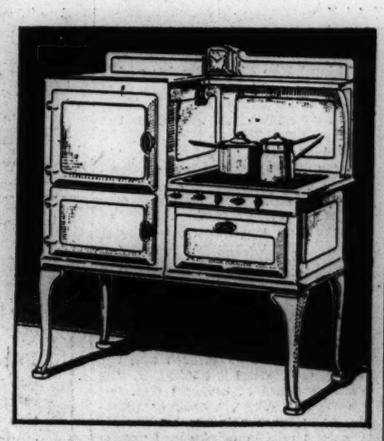

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Buy your supply of Toilet Soap this week. Here are two nationally known favorites at greatly reduced prices.
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Shaker Salt 3 26 oz. Pkgs 22c
Extra clean hand picked Pea Beans
Beans York State 3 1-Lb Pkgs 13c — 3 Lbs Bulk 10c
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Whole Beets FINAST 2 No 2 Tins 33c
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Prunes SANTA CLARA Fancy Largest Size 4 Lbs 25c
An Ideal Lenten food—ready in a jiffy
Codfish Cakes GORTON'S Ready to Fry 2 Tins 23c
A delicious chocolate covered cookie baked by Uneeda Bakers
Cookies Imperial Nut and Fruit Lb 29c
Rinses clothes with the least effort—quick suds, too
Rinso 2 Small Pkgs 15c — 2 Lge Pkgs 37c
A delicious Marshmallow topped cookie
Assorted Fluffs Lb 17c
Imported from Scotland—smoked in Hickory
Kippered Herring Marshall's No ½ Tin 17c
Sliced or Regular
Prize Bread Large 20 oz Loaf 7c

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You can depend on your First National store for the greatest savings in delicious, fresh-baked Bread and Cake. Here are the two outstanding values this week.
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PRICES FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY

FIRST NATIONAL STORES...

EDUCATIONAL

Place of Human Affection In Home Training of Child

By JAMES A. GOLDTHWAITE

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"IN THEIR efforts to devise ways for dealing with the problems of childhood, many mothers and fathers try and then discard method after method in discouragement, each having failed to produce the results that they hoped for," remarked an unusually thoughtful parent of my acquaintance. "May that not perhaps be because, in their anxiety, they have reached too far, have indeed striven too hard, have used too much effort and too much strength, while they have overlooked that best of all human aids, a frank and straightforward love for the child?

"'As long as that child stays in my house, whether she is two or twenty-two, she is going to obey me'; 'He was impertinent and I gave him a spanking'; 'I believe in justice. She knocked down my best vase and broke it, so I broke her doll'. . . . Such are samples of the things heard all too often.

"Human might, right and justice. . . . In an effort to make children feel respect for the rules of living which they present to them, parents visit upon their little ones divers adult-made measures. It doesn't work. Children are not merely men and women in miniature. They think, plan, wonder, hope, joy and grieve in a world utterly apart from our own. What we understand and take for granted is ofttimes incomprehensible to them.

According to Best She Knew

"John, aged four, and Mary, aged five, are brother and sister. With the sharp corner of one of his toy blocks, John hammers the face of Mary's doll, creating havoc. The mother may spank John, or she may realize that in pounding the doll's face with the block he was doing what was entirely right and proper according to the best of his information and belief. He was experimenting—trying to find out what a block of wood in the hand feels like, and what it will do. As for the notion that he realized that he was doing something wrong, committing damage or infringing property rights, such conceptions are necessarily months and even years away from his range of understanding. Should she lovingly call his attention to dolly's ruined cheeks and eyes and to Mary's tears, she will do all that is possible at this period of John's mental growth—sow a seed of loving tenderness, which, cultivated, will blossom in time into a regard for others' rights based on kind-heartedness and genuine desire to bring happiness—surely a trait of sincerer growth and higher desirability than a mechanical outward observance of the taboos of mine and thine based on fear of punishment.

"How easy to assert the domineering majesty of might—the maturity of years, worldly experience and physical strength, pitted against a child! How unanswerable its commands! And how futile its triumphs! Daughter misbehaves at dinner. 'Leave the table!' Father directs. Daughter goes. Father is satisfied. His authority has been recognized. To be sure, her physical body has complied with his conception of justice and right. But does he realize how the flood of thorny, prickling, stinging, resentful thoughts that his brusqueness stirred up has actually defeated him? And what incalculable strides might he have taken toward winning her sympathy and coöperation had he been patient, used the self-restraint and spiritual strength of maturity to utter the gentle word that turns aside wrath, suffered perhaps a little of that to which he objected, and later, alone, made her feel the irresistible richness of his understanding love as he talked with her about the unpleasant behavoir and its cause!

A Better Language

"Adult legal doctrines are foreign to the child's life and experience. They are a language incomprehensible to him. But there is another language, one common to all children, one that is their birthright—the language of love. Love is of the very essence of childhood. It is their natural food, their rightful environment.

"Son is going to have to do something that he dislikes to do. It may be to give up going to a baseball game so that he may mind the baby or help mother, or wear the old suit instead of his best one. 'Never mind why I tell you to do it. I tell you and that's enough. Don't question your elders!' But in my own dealings with children, I try to remember that we all are far more inclined to wish to do a thing if we understand why we are doing it. Children are naturally coöperative. It is easy to get them to do what you wish if you will only be kind and not hurry them—take the same amount of pains to treat them considerately that you would use in the case of an adult, whom you would not dare to bulldoze. The fact that children are small and immature does not prevent them from resisting unexplained commands, while they rush to join forces with patient and loving enlistment of their help.

By Talking Quietly

"Junior came home one day with a smashed nose and a new suit utterly ruined. He had been fighting. Talking matters over quietly with him, I found that the reason he had pitched into the neighborhood bully was because the bigger lad had said that his father could drive an automobile better than Junior's dad. No reason at all for a fight, to an adult. But should I have administered right and justice if I had penalized my son for ruining his clothes and thereby smirched the loyalty that had impelled him to defend his father's infallibility in the only way his ten-year-old logic could think of? Should I have taught him the value of temper-control any better by punishing him than I hope I did in the loving talk in which I tried to make him understand that nothing that Tom or anyone else could say could hurt his dad, or him, or me, if we were but right in our own hearts and acts?

"When I was about seven years old, my father restocked a peach orchard, setting out some hundred or more of various varieties," a father related. "On going into the orchard the following day I found the little trees each with the tag bearing the name of the variety still attached to the branches. I remember my impression as vividly as though it were yesterday—when all the garden and the little new trees looked so pretty, what a shame to have those untidy looking pieces of wood sticking all over them! Someone had been very careless and forgotten to take them off. So, with the most sincere desire in the world to promote the welfare of the garden and my father's happiness, I traveled around from tree to tree, removed all the identifying tags and threw them away!

"At that time I had a little garden of my own, which I loved. Had my father proceeded to pull up my pansies as an act of justice, I should have realized none of the educational purpose of the act. But he had the wisdom to speak in a language that I could comprehend, and his few gentle words of explanation of what the tags were for and how now we could never know what the names of the nicest peaches were when we ate them conveyed an understanding of the sanctity of property rights clear and convincing even to my unformed mind."

Love is the passport of understanding in a foreign land. It is the still, small voice that penetrates deep within, through the storming billows of misunderstanding, selfishness and fear. It is the court of last resort when all else has failed. How fortunate those who have the wisdom to use it first!

Daily Mirror from Wide World

EVEN KINDERGARTNERS HAVE SCHOOL JOURNEYS, AS THEY ARE CALLED IN EUROPE

The alert teacher knows that there is much to be learned outside of the classroom. This one is not going to be thwarted by the idea that she cannot take them all by the hand at once. Four of them are in little jingle harnesses with the reins in the hands of their teacher. This is in London.

Children's Books for Children

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

OF ALL subjects taught in schools, surely reading must be honored as the first in importance. The ability to read is the one indispensable accomplishment. It opens the gates of wisdom, and it has no rival, for though the development of the telephone, gramophone, and the wireless, appear to point to a possible rivalry, it seems indisputable that reading will always be of paramount importance.

After children have learned to read, it is all-important to help them to see that reading is a highroad to improvement and a source of great pleasure, as well as of information. They need not (perhaps should not) be told this. They will get to know it if books are carefully chosen for them. It has been said many times that, "It is important to inculcate a love of reading," and true as this is, it is still more important to inculcate a love of reading the right things. It is in this direction that many a reading scheme fails, through the very means enployed to make it succeed, namely the introduction of "Standard Authors"—too soon.

Often Different to a Child

That which is a simple story to an adult because it is written about things that he understands, is often incomprehensible to a child and is therefore not in the least attractive however good it may be. It is interesting to note that children are not expected to come into intimate contact with the higher product of any subject other than literature. It is freely acknowledged that in music and art the masterpieces are altogether outside their mental sphere—indeed the education of most adults along the lines of music and art has not reached the point of appreciation of the highest attainments of the masters—and it is well known that in mathematics, geography, history, and the crafts, it would be considered ridiculous to attempt anything but the elements.

Joy in the Simpler Book

One almost wishes that the teachers would occasionally descend from their pedantic altitudes and notice the joy of quite big children in reading books intended for their much younger brothers and sisters. Here they have found something they can read with ease and understand, and somethi- which gives the same pleasure to thei.. that a novel (as distinct from a textbook) gives to an adult. Children have not the academic enthusiasm for research. It is a fallacy to suppose they, of their own accord, will constantly refer to dictionary and reference library to find meanings of unfamiliar words and phrases with which they are confronted. They will not. They simply skip, and so defeat the purpose for which these undoubtedly good books were prescribed.

Now good books must be read—good books and no others—but not such difficult books. "Children's books for Children" is a good motto to adopt. It is both necessary and desirable to introduce books of increasing difficulty, but this must be a gradual process so that the children are not, so to speak, cast headlong into the beautiful blue sea of literature, there to drown because they have not yet learned to swim—even in the beautiful blue sea.

No two children progress uniformly. Those who can, should be allowed and encouraged to read and read the very best and most difficult books. There are always a few to whom standard authors present no difficulties in English and who read so well that the parts of the story which they are capable of understanding make the books worth reading. To the average child the standard authors are too advanced—in theme and in expression—and there is the danger of robbing the child of great future pleasure by creating a dislike for something which is really good but which has been prematurely thrust upon him.

The value of good school libraries cannot be 'oo highly emphasized, and great care should be given to supplying the needs of the backward readers. The writer has known a girl of 13 to read "Dombey and Son," plodding for four consecutive weeks when she could have changed her book each week had she wished, while in the same class was a boy of 13½ reading about "Three Little Mice" from a book with big print and a superabundance of illustrations of nice wearing human apparel. Between the two were dozens of children of varied ability and differing taste, all of whom were catered for by parallel variations in books in the library. This surely is as it should be. What a mistake to give this class (which is typical of most classes) "Westward Ho" and "Ivanhoe" and pretend we believe them "suitable for children of 13"!

Undoubtedly some method must be found to guide the power which the ability to read gives to the child, in the direction of good, useful, constructive, and happy channels. The writer advocates, even pleads, for simplicity. It is impossible, it is wrong to set a limit to what can be done by an enthusiast, or by a special class of children; also a great deal may be done as "English" in average schools but for "Reading" let us be simple, and the joy of really understanding what is read will do more than anything else to lead the children first to love reading and then to take advice as to what is worth reading later on.

Wants to Write Feature Stories

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Dear Dean:

I am a graduate of —— College, class of 1931. I majored in English. My minor was in history. I have not taken any courses in education and am not eligible for a teaching certificate. I borrowed $600 from two loan funds during my junior and senior years in college.

I have two younger brothers one a freshman, the other a junior in high school. I think it my duty to secure employment by which I can help them when they are ready for college. My father owns our home but it is mortgaged and he is not earning as much as he did when I entered college.

I served as reporter, news editor, and editor-in-chief of the ——, our college newspaper, while in college. I was also editor of our yearbook. I would enter a school of journalism now if I did not feel obligated to work so that I can help my father and my younger brothers. I would like to become a feature writer for newspapers and magazines.

I am temporarily working as a reporter on a local afternoon newspaper. My hours are from 7:30 a. m. to 1 p. m. Can you tell me the names of several books on feature writing? I can study several afternoons and evenings each week. Sincerely,

Bill.

Dear Bill:

You will find "Chats on Feature Writing" by H. F. Harrington, Harper & Brothers, New York, a practical and readable book. It contains suggestions by writers like Waldemar Kaempffert, Samuel Crowther, Irvin S. Cobb, and Albert Atwood that are the result of successful experience in writing for magazines and newspapers.

"Writing Journalistic Features" by P. I. Reed, McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., New York, is a good book for beginners. It shows by analysis of specimen articles how successful writers develop their technique. Its classification of feature articles into practical methods features, interesting persons-features, extraordinary-experiences features, technical and scientific-data features, etc., is helpful. By analysis of actual feature stories that have been printed in the New York Times, the Baltimore Sun, Popular Science Monthly, Harper's Magazine, McCall's Magazine, and other periodicals, it throws light on how writers begin and end their articles, how they adapt them to each type of publication, how they secure reader-interest, and what subjects can be treated in feature stories.

"How to Write Special Feature Articles," W. G. Bleyer, Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston, is good. So also is "Magazine Article Writing," Brenecne, Ernest and Clark, the Macmillan Company, New York. "The Magazine Article," Robert P. Crawford, McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., New York, is excellent and up to date. Your newspaper experience should be helpful.

Among the great writers who gave years to newspaper reporting may be mentioned Richard Harding Davis, Rudyard Kipling, G. Bernard Shaw, Charles Dickens, Mark Twain, Arthur Brisbane, Ring Lardner and Samuel Hopkins Adams. Do not despise the humble work of a newspaper reporter. Many feature writers advise young men to get a job on a good newspaper.

Read, write, study, investigate and learn what people will read and what editors will buy. There are raw materials for feature stories all about you.

Your education should serve as a good foundation. You might, however, do some private reading in the field of economics, political science and sociology. Read feature stories critically. See how they begin and end. Ask yourself why they were accepted. Try your hand at writing feature stories on some subject that you know about or can learn about right at home.

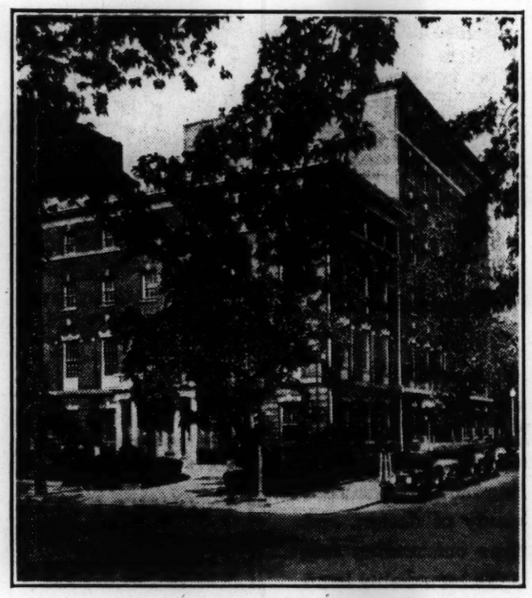
Your desire to help your younger brothers and your father is a credit to you. The fact that you have a definite vocational aim related to your experience and your interests is also in your favor. Persistence, patience, hard work, and definite study in preparation for each new goal you set in life should bring returns in both success and satisfaction.

Remember, Bill, that education is growth leading to further growth and development. Each new effort and each new experience should prepare you for greater efforts and richer experiences in life.

Write, write, and then write some more, and do not let little things like rejection slips become for you dejection slips.

Sincerely,

Harry E. Stone, Dean of Men,
The West Virginia University.



THREE HEADQUARTERS

National Private Offices of Public Education, Completed in 1931, Washington, D. C.

More generally known as the headquarters of the National Education Association, the building contains also the offices of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers and of the International Kindergarten Union. The structure was made possible by 1200 or more life memberships in the N. E. A. Some of these members are teachers with low salaries, and this undertaking was a clear evidence of devotion to their profession. In a large way, in fact, this building signifies the progress made by the N. E. A. in making people aware that teaching is a profession.

Bringing Art to the Child

By FRANK RUTTER

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

FOR many years British education authorities have been much exercised about the question of pictures for schools. It is agreed that a knowledge of the works of the great masters of painting is a necessary part of a liberal education, and also that the only practical way of familiarizing children with these masterpieces is by means of reproductions. The difficulty has been how to combine in one collection the historical and decorative aspects, while at the same time having full egard to consideration of space and cost.

With these ideals in view, Mr. A. F. Reeve Fowkes, director of the Eastbourne Art Gallery, has been concentrating during the past 10 years on a collection of color-prints which should fitly illustrate the history of European painting. He has now got together about 1000 examples, reproduced in color facsimile from originals in the national galleries of Europe, and assembled them in a form suitable for instruction and exhibition in schools, colleges, art institutions, etc. He has deliberately chosen the chronological arrangement of artists, rather than other methods of classification, because he felt this was the right thing to do in a collection of which the main purpose was to illustrate the history of art. Further, he is convinced that the pictures presented to children should not reflect any bias in favor of any one school of thought, or period, or nation; the only safe thing in selection, he argues, is to place all aspects of painting in front of the child-mind, and leave the child to form his or her own impressions and conclusions.

Having consulted various expert authorities, Mr. Reeve Fowkes has now completed his collection, which is being shown for the first time in London at the Whitechapel Art Gallery. Only the best examples of color-printed reproductions have been included in the collection, and while the main purpose, of course, is educative in the historical and æsthetic senses, decorative requirements have also been kept well in view. Each color print is large enough to be called a "picture," and each bears its own descriptive label. The complete set has been described by Lord Conway as "the national galleries of Europe in miniature," and the collection should serve not only a national but an international purpose in the study of culture.

It is hoped that the exhibition and wider distribution of this collection may convey a knowledge of the history of painting to many adults as well as to children. To meet all requirements, the complete collection is available either in frames or in portfolios. The whole collection, or sections of it, can be purchased outright, or alternatively it can be borrowed by responsible schools and institutions. Full details of the scheme may be obtained from the Art Exhibitions Bureau (3 Burlington Gardens, London, W. I.), which has undertaken to handle the distribution and circulation of a collection which in future should form an important part of the equipment of all schools and institutions that realize the value of art.

"It is better," said Emerson, "to educate a hundred people to appreciate art than to educate one artist." Everybody can be made or helped to appreciate art, and the best way to do it is to give them the opportunity of seeing for themselves, if not the original paintings, then the best possible reproductions. It should be emphasized that the Reeve Fowkes collection is not a commercial venture, the prints come from various sources and many different publishers. There is no favoritism and the only consideration is excellence. The prints are not of uniform size, but the reproductions, whenever possible, bear some relation to the dimensions of the originals. Ranging from the thirteenth century to the nineteenth century, the collection avoids all that is controversial and aims, within its limits, at showing only the best paintings of all countries and all ages.

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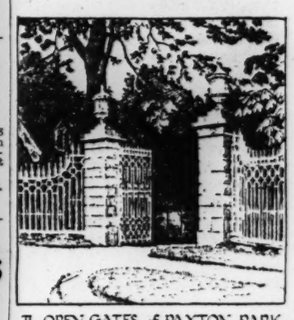

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She tucked her feet beneath the chair

They were comfortable shoes, and good shoes for a tailored suit. But how they spoiled her dainty afternoon costume. To hide them she tucked her feet beneath the chair. What a pity, in these days of lovely shoes for every occasion!

A glance through The Christian Science Monitor shows a number of advertisers carrying an amazing variety of dainty footwear to match lovely modern frocks . . . and fitted far better than those for an empress of a generation or so ago. That extra pair of slippers for the new dress can be easily managed with present prices so moderate that often two pairs may be had for what was formerly paid for one.

The Monitor advertisements of these shoe stores are a reliability recommendation, as only advertisers of known standing are admitted to the Monitor. Sometimes these stores offer shoes that are also Monitor advertised by the manufacturers. Readers would do well to watch for such occasions. It pays to buy where Monitor standards prevail from the manufacturing of the shoes to their being tried on in the store.

THE HOME FORUM

In Medan

IT WAS only a forenoon's drive from Prapat to Medan. As far as Pimantang Siantar the road descended swiftly, marked at regular intervals by kilometer posts giving the altitude. But from there on we traversed the great plains that lead into Medan. Medan itself means "plains" and was once the name applied to this whole district of flat land. Here were the rubber plantations—thousands upon thousands of acres alone belonging to one of the best known American manufacturers—with their neatly tended, expertly laid out rows of trees, all with little cups attached to catch the precious latex. Here were the long rows of barracks for the workers, the handsome homes of the directors; sometimes just an imposing entrance arch and two long rutted tracks in the red earth leading toward an invisible house set in the forest of trees.

The rubber trees in their mathematical precision, with the light striking between the gray-brown trunks and the broad glossy leaves, made a beautiful picture. The plantations appeared quite deserted; only now and then did we see some natives tapping the trees and pouring the latex into the big containers on wheels which they take with them on their rounds; but we knew that there were thousands of workers throughout the plantations doing just that, and that this work goes on day after day. The trees are only tapped for a period of six months, and then allowed to rest for six. When they are resting, the little cups are turned down. The trees on each plantation were all marked with numbers, which ran into the hundred thousands, and we idly figured out what a nice business some company had merely supplying the cups for the trees.

Here were the plantations of sago palms, from which sago is obtained, another profitable business. Occasionally the palms are planted between the rows of rubber trees; they, too, made a most effective picture with their compact trunks looking like elongated pineapples and their long, graceful, dark green fronds.

An immensely wealthy district, this, which finds its headquarters at Medan, capital of the eastern coast of Sumatra. Medan and "civilization"—banks and stores and cafés, motorcars and rickshaws, the palace of the Sultan, who is now a regent, a Chinese temple, a gorgeous mosque, broad avenues, the fenced-in, lawn-surrounded offices of various companies; handsome houses, and at least two modern hotels.

* * *

It is not a particularly interesting town, for all that; the interest is chiefly in the native quarters, if you can stand the commingled odors. Arabs and Chinese, Malays and British Indians, living in picturesque, huddled ramshackle houses. Exotic women with great coils of hair and brilliant saris; bearded, fierce Sikhs. The Sikhs have settled in Medan in large numbers, lured here by relatives and by the tales of friends who had made unheard-of fortunes from small beginnings; or who, failing that, have been valuable as policemen, guards, factory watchmen and in other occupations where latent fighting prowess is of advantage. For the Sikh loves to fight and has a talent for it.

C. had some canvas left and felt that it could be put to no better use than by perpetuating the features of some of these warlike men with their elaborate white turbans, luxuriant beards and somewhat bland expressions. Studies in contrast, they were. Nanda offered to find her some model worthy of her brush. One afternoon, when we were just about to take our siesta, there was a knock at the door and Nanda stood outside with three striking specimens of various heights. At sight of C. and her painting kit, they all suddenly burst into speech. "I have brought you a choice," Nanda said. "I had asked this one to pose," pointing to the noblest of the lot, "and he said he would if he might bring his brother-in-law and his friend along. But it seems they all thought that what I meant was to pose for a photograph, and now that it is to be a portrait, they all offer their services!"

This was a little overwhelming to C., but she diplomatically settled the matter by deciding to paint the one whom Nanda had first asked. They were quite amiable; and C., the three Sikhs and Nanda were installed on the veranda, Nanda acting as interpreter. However, there was little need to interpret anything. The grand old man of the three fell easily into the suggested pose, and after that they all began to talk at a rate of speed and with an animation that was ludicrously at variance with their patriarchal appearance. They talked about everything; they discussed, and argued, laughed and twitted each other; and, from the inner room where I was seated, it sounded like a convention in full swing. C. found this most excellent for her study, and when it was done they all professed themselves enchanted and loath to go. Nanda herded them out, but not before the grand old man who, it developed, was one of the wealthiest Sikhs in Medan, had said how much he had enjoyed himself and asked if C. would honor him with a "copy" of the painting. She told him, as best she could, that she did not make copies, and he gracefully amended his request to "a photograph of the portrait." This she acceded to, and they bowed themselves out; we heard them babbling down the corridor, louder and more vociferously than ever.

* * *

During the week Medan is a busy, but rather quiet, city. But over the week-end it takes on a suddenly augmented population and a commensurate gayety that quite transforms it into a miniature Paris. Then the planters, the directors and their wives, the lonely young men from the distant estates, come in for two days of jollity. The hotels are ablaze with light, the little tables in the cafés are crowded, the dance music rings out bravely until the small hours of the morning, flowers are in evidence, the dinner menus become amazingly long, the rooms echo with quick-spoken Dutch and the hearty laughter of great, ruddy, bronzed men. Medan has become a real metropolis; and when the crops have been good, when rubber and sago prices are high, there is a recklessness, and an extravagance, and an abandon that metamorphosizes the usually staid town.

Then, too, Medan is the arriving point for the men and women who have come out from the homeland to make their fortunes on the plantations, in the counting-houses and in the commercial enterprises of the island; and, even more important, it is the leaving point for those disillusioned, or home-starved, or suddenly wealthy and eager, men and women who have spent the requisite number of years in the colonies and now return to make a new start or spend the fruits of their labors at home. Gathered here were the eager-eyed and innocent and untried, ready to plunge into the unknown; and the experienced, weather-beaten, tired or joyful ones waiting for the boat that would take them back to Holland for furlough or for always.

On the morning that the boat left from Belawan-Deli, the harbor of Medan which lies half an hour by car from the city, the air at the hotel was electric with enthusiasm and excitement. Cries were raised for motorcars that were not yet due; good-bys were made over and over again; hands were wrung; light-hearted promises exchanged; the "boys" were lavishly tipped—the habit of years suddenly abandoned in an access of good feeling; and, at last, a long caravan of motors sped down the broad, macadamed road that led to the harbor and the waiting ship.

We, too, were going home. We, too, were going with mixed feelings—not as exiles returning to their native land, but as voyagers who had glimpsed just enough of the glamour of Insulinde to wish that they might have seen more. There were so many other islands in this chain of green gems, stretched out along the Equator and the blue waters of the Indian Ocean: Borneo and the Moluccas, Timor and Flores, Amboina and Halmaheira and Celebes. Islands that called . . . and that someday would be answered.

A. DE L.

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Courtesy of the Flint Institute of Arts, Flint, Michigan

"Terminal Yards": From a Painting by Leon Kroll

The Arctic Ice Pack

In midsummer it is but a few hours steaming from Virgo Bay in the northwest corner of the island to the pack ice, which bars all further progress north. After losing sight of land and sailing toward the top of the world in the open sea, suddenly you look ahead and perceive what appears to be a low-lying mist. Within a few minutes, as you proceed, this misty whiteness takes definite form, and resolves itself into great floes of ice that cover the face of the water and stretch to the pole. A few minutes more and you are abreast of it, a great desolate expanse, not in a solid unbroken field, but in huge fragments that bear the frontal attack of the warmer currents flowing north.

It is beautiful in its coloring, glistening white in the radiance of the day, the emerald and sapphire roots visible in the clear water of the Arctic Sea. Seals frisk along the edge of the pack, one moment bobbing up and looking curiously at the strange monster that breathes smoke into the still Arctic air, and the next instant taking sudden fright and disappearing beneath the surface of the frigid waters. Mounting the bridge of the vessel and scanning the distance, you observe that this ice is contained in a stupendous, detached field and that back of it stretches a body of clear water dotted with gigantic icebergs. Beyond this belt of open water appears the undulating surface of the heavier ice that maintains its solid grip on the surface of the sea, in unbroken splendor to the pole itself, its high ridges glinting in the morning sun which throws its beams from behind a curtain of soft gray clouds.—From "Norwegian Towns and People," by ROBERT MEDILL.

As the Welsh Scene Was Set

To view this place which, though in English called Chirk Castle, is styled in Welsh Caetell y Waen, or the Castle of the Meadow, we started on foot about ten o'clock of a fine bright morning, attended by John Jones. There are two roads from Llangollen to Chirk, one the low or post road, and the other leading over the Berwyn. We chose the latter. We passed by the Yew cottage, which I have described on a former occasion, and began to ascend the mountain, making towards its north-eastern corner. The road at first was easy enough, but higher up became very steep, and somewhat appalling, being cut out of the side of the hill which shelves precipitously down towards the valley of the Dee. Near the top of the mountain were three lofty beech trees, growing on the verge of the precipice. Here the road for about twenty yards is fenced on its dangerous side by a wall, parts of which are built between the stems of the trees. Just beyond the wall a truly noble prospect presented itself to our eyes. To the north were bold hills, their sides and skirts adorned with numerous woods and white farmhouses; a thousand feet below us was the Dee, and its wondrous Pont y Cysultau. John Jones said that if certain mists did not intervene we might descry "the sea of Liverpool"; and perhaps the only thing wanting to make the prospect complete was that sea of Liverpool.

We were, however, quite satisfied with what we saw, and turning round the corner of the hill, reached its top where for a considerable distance there is level ground, and where, though at a great altitude, we found ourselves in a fair and fertile region, and amidst a scene of busy rural life. We saw fields and inclosures, and here and there cornstacks some made, and others not yet completed, about which people were employed, and waggons and horses moving. Passing over the top of the hill, we began to descend the southern side, which was far less steep than the one we had lately surmounted. After a little way the road descended through a wood, which John Jones told us was the beginning of the "Park of Biddulph." . . .

The scenery was now very lovely, consisting of a mixture of hill and dale, open space and forest, in fact, the best kind of park scenery. We caught a glimpse of a lake, in which John Jones said there were generally plenty of swans, and presently saw the castle, which stands on a green grassy slope, from which it derives its Welsh name of Castell y Waen; gwaen in the Cumrian language signifying a meadow or unenclosed place. It fronts the west, the direction from which we were coming; on each side it shows five towers, of which the middlemost, which protrudes beyond the rest, and at the bottom of which is the grand gate, is by far the bulkiest. A noble edifice it looked, and to my eye bore no slight resemblance to Windsor Castle.—From "Wild Wales," by GEORGE BORROW.

Echo

Echo! you are calling
From the upland fields and fells;
I am falling
Down a ladder of dale-bells.
Echo! you are crying
Where the dowly peewits keen;
I am sighing
Round the rigs of new-mown green.
Echo! you are peeping
Thro' the slender-green of birk;
I am leaping
Where the moorland thorn-trees lurk.
Echo! you are hiding
With the hobs in Troller's ghyll;
I am riding
The White Doe on Rylstone Hill.
Echo! you are whistling
To the cuckoo's cuck-cuck-coo;
I am list'ning
For the Summer's last "hulloo"!

—DOROTHY UNA RATCLIFFE, in "Singing Rivers."

L'Infini qui nous soutient

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

QUI n'a ressenti parfois, au cours de ses expériences, l'ardent désir d'être aidé, encouragé et soutenu par une puissance supérieure à celle des hommes,—le besoin d'un pouvoir plus grand que les forces purement humaines et qui soit un appui, un refuge à l'heure de la tourmente et de la détresse? La Bible contient de nombreux récits prouvant qu'au sein des afflictions, les enfants d'Israël furent merveilleusement aidés lorsqu'ils recherchèrent Dieu de tout leur cœur. On nous dit que l'Éternel a toujours pourvu aux besoins de Son peuple et qu'Il l'a protégé durant son séjour au désert. Mais dans chacun de ces cas, il fallait que les Israélites fissent d'abord ce qui leur était demandé.

Nous lisons dans les Proverbes: "Confie-toi en l'Éternel de tout ton cœur et ne t'appuie pas sur ta prudence. Pense à lui dans toutes tes entreprises et il aplanira tes sentiers." Au cours des siècles, plusieurs ont obéi à cet ordre, et ont été en conséquence merveilleusement protégés et sauvés. Cependant, d'une manière générale, les lueurs de compréhension spirituelle semblaient bien faibles jusqu'au moment où, à notre époque, une femme aux pensées pures et spirituelles, Mary Baker Eddy, reçut en abondance la lumière qui lui révéla la vraie signification de la Bible; et par ses écrits, des milliers de personnes dans le monde entier ont part à cette révélation.

Mrs. Eddy a donné au monde l'interprétation spirituelle et inspirée de la Bible au moyen du livre de texte de la Science Chrétienne, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*; et dans la Préface de cet ouvrage, elle dit (p. vii): "Pour ceux qui s'appuient sur l'infini et qui en font leur soutien, aujourd'hui est gros de bienfaits." Quel est cet "infini" qui nous soutient? Ce ne peut être que Dieu, l'Être sans limites, la seule cause et le seul créateur, soutenant éternellement Sa création. Il se peut que l'on insiste pour savoir plus exactement ce que Dieu est. Or Mrs. Eddy nous dit (*ibid.*, p. 465): "Dieu est l'Entendement, l'Esprit, l'Ame, le Principe, la Vie, la Vérité, l'Amour, incorporels, divins, suprêmes, infinis." Et à la page 468, elle écrit: "Tout est Entendement infini et sa manifestation infinie, car Dieu est Tout-en-tout." Poursuivie dans un esprit de prière, l'étude attentive de ces énoncés nous permet de réaliser la nature de Dieu, et nous constatons que nous pouvons nous reposer sur Lui en toute confiance; qu'Il soutient vraiment Sa création avec tendresse, généreusement, éternellement. Mais il nous faut faire ce qui nous est demandé. Nous devons nous appuyer sur Dieu avec confiance, continuellement, et de tout notre cœur.

Pendant les quarante jours passés au désert, puis au cours de son ministère parmi les hommes, de son jugement, de sa crucifixion et de sa résurrection, Jésus-Christ prouva d'une manière admirable la force et le soutien émanant de l'Être infini qui était son Père.

Dès son enfance, Mrs. Eddy avait appris de sa mère à chercher l'aide auprès de Dieu dans toutes les épreuves. Cette confiance d'enfant ne l'abandonna point quand elle fut aux prises avec la maladie, l'affliction, le dénuement; et lorsqu'elle se trouva dans "la vallée de l'ombre de la mort," elle s'appuya sur Dieu et put ainsi parvenir à un état de conscience d'une haute pureté; alors la glorieuse vérité de l'omnipotence et de l'omniprésence divines l'éleva spirituellement et la guérit. Cette expérience bénie devait aboutir à la merveilleuse révélation de la Science Chrétienne. Grâce à l'étude sincère de la Bible, jointe à celle des œuvres de Mrs. Eddy, nombreux sont les hommes, les femmes et les enfants qui, dans toutes les parties du monde, apprennent à ne plus compter sur les choses matérielles, mais à s'appuyer sur l'infini qui les soutient. C'est ainsi qu'ils sont guéris de leurs afflictions et de leurs maladies, affranchis du péché et du dénuement, et qu'ils reconnaissent que leur Rédempteur est vivant.

Alors qu'elle paraissait accablée par le lourd fardeau de la souffrance et du désespoir, une femme fut induite à entreprendre l'étude de la Science Chrétienne. Dans son grand désir de connaître la vérité concernant la Vie et d'apprendre comment la Science Chrétienne guérit, elle commença d'étudier sérieusement le livre de texte de la Science Chrétienne. Peu de temps après, cette femme était libre: son fardeau était tombé, et elle trouvait la joie dans la glorieuse liberté donnée par Dieu. Ce résultat n'avait rien de mystérieux; tout au contraire, le mystère de la vie avait été résolu par l'étude de *Science et Santé*, qui révèle la vérité en déclarant que Dieu est la seule Vie et qu'Il est le bien infini, l'Amour infini. Étant la seule cause, le seul créateur, ce Dieu infiniment bon a tout créé et a fait toutes choses parfaitement bonnes; car le semblable produit le semblable. Alors que l'existence humaine paraît nous mettre souvent en face du mal, la Science de la vie—la Science Chrétienne—nous enseigne que le mal est irréel, étant contraire au bien; que l'homme de Dieu est une idée spirituelle émanant de l'Entendement divin, et que l'Amour parfait soutient à jamais cette idée.

Grâce à la Science Chrétienne, nous pouvons nous appuyer sur Dieu—chercher en Lui la santé, le bonheur, l'activité et le soutien. Nous pouvons comprendre qu'Il est le Père et la Mère de l'univers, et que l'Amour divin "ne périt jamais."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français écrire à La Société de Publications de la Science Chrétienne (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

The End of the Day

The shutter closed, the lamp alight,
The faggot chopt and blazing bright—
The shepherd now, from labour free,
dances his children on his knee;
While, underneath his master's seat,
The tired dog lies in slumber sweet,
starting and whimpering in his sleep,
Chasing still the straying sheep.
The cat's rolled round in vacant chair,
Or leaping children's knees to lair
—Or purring on the warmer hearth
Sweet chorus to the cricket's mirth.
The redcap, hanging over head
In cage of wire, is perch'd abed;
Slumbering in his painted feathers
Unconscious of the out-door weathers; . . .
The sparrow, too, a daily guest,
Is in the cottage eaves at rest:
And robin small, and smaller wren,
Are in their warm holes safe again
From falling snows, that winnow by
The hovels where they nightly lie.

—JOHN CLARE, "Poems."

"The sustaining infinite"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHO has not felt, at some time in his experience, the yearning for more than mere human help, comfort, and support, the need of a power greater than the merely human upon which to lean, and to which to turn in time of storm and stress? The Bible contains many records of the wonderful help experienced by the children of Israel when they turned wholeheartedly to God in times of trouble. We are told of His unfailing provision for and His protection of His people in their wilderness experience. But in each instance something was required of them first.

In Proverbs we read, "Trust in the Lord with all thine heart; and lean not unto thine own understanding. In all thy ways acknowledge him, and he shall direct thy paths." Down through the ages there have been individuals who have obeyed this injunction, and who, as a result, were wonderfully protected and saved. Yet, in general, the light of spiritual understanding seemed to be very dim, until in our own era a pure, spiritually minded woman, Mary Baker Eddy, received an influx of light by which the true meaning of the Bible was revealed to her, and through her writings to thousands upon thousands throughout the world.

In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," wherein she has given the world her inspired spiritual interpretation of the Bible, Mrs. Eddy says (Pref., p. vii), "To those leaning on the sustaining infinite, to-day is big with blessings." What is this "sustaining infinite"? What but God, the forever unlimited, the only cause and creator, who eternally sustains His creation? Here one may persist in asking, But what more particularly is God? Mrs. Eddy says (*ibid.*, p. 465), "God is incorporeal, divine, supreme, infinite Mind, Spirit, Soul, Principle, Life, Truth, Love." And on page 468 she writes, "All is infinite Mind and its infinite manifestation, for God is All-in-all." A careful and prayerful study of these statements leads to a realization of God's nature whereby we find that we can trustingly lean on Him, and that He does, indeed, sustain His creation tenderly, generously, eternally. But something is required of us. We must lean on Him trustingly, continually, wholeheartedly.

During his forty days in the wilderness, his ministry among men, his trial, crucifixion, and resurrection, Christ Jesus gloriously proved the sustaining power of the infinite One, his Father.

From childhood Mrs. Eddy was taught by her mother to turn to God for help in times of trial. That childlike trust remained with her during her experience of sickness, grief, and lack; and when she found herself in "the valley of the shadow of death," her leaning on God exalted her consciousness so that the glorious truth of His omnipotence and omnipresence lifted her spiritually and healed her. That illumined experience led on to the wonderful revelation of Christian Science. Through the earnest study of the Bible, in connection with Mrs. Eddy's works, numerous men, women, and children all over the world are learning to give up their dependence on material things and to lean "on the sustaining infinite." Thus they are finding themselves healed of sorrow, sickness, sin, and lack, realizing that their Redeemer liveth.

One who was staggering under what seemed to be a heavy weight of suffering and despair was led to take up the study of Christian Science. With a great desire to know the truth about Life and to learn how Christian Science heals, this seeker commenced an earnest study of the Christian Science textbook. Within a short time she found herself free; the load had fallen away, and she rejoiced in the glorious liberty which God bestows. There was nothing mysterious about this experience, rather the contrary: the mystery of life had been solved through the study of Science and Health, which revealed the truth that God is the only Life, and that He is infinite good, infinite Love. Being the only cause, the only creator, this infinitely good God made everything, and made it good; for like produces like. While in human experience we may seem to encounter much evil, the Science of Life—Christian Science—teaches us that evil, being the opposite of good, is unreal; that God's man is a spiritual idea emanating from the divine Mind; and that this idea is forever sustained by perfect Love.

Through Christian Science we can lean on Him—look to Him for our health, happiness, activity, and support. We can realize that He is the Father-Mother of the universe, and that divine Love "never faileth."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Something Cool

I like the sound of something cool,
Of ice and sparkling snow,
Or pools that lie in shadows deep,
And beds where pansies grow.

The ocean on a summer's day,
The dunes across the bar,
The silver moon when riding high
With one small lonely star.

I like the sound of something cool,
Of rivers broad and deep,
And night that leads each restless day
To quiet aisles of sleep.

LYDIA LION ROBERTS.

Loud March Winds

There was a tempestuous wind in the night. A wind that throbbed about the chimney-place and blew the curtains at full length into the room. The quiet of the hour only increased the stir over the roof, the tugging at the chimneys, the beating up and down at the outer door.

* * *

It is strange how long-forgotten words come back with the night hours. There used to be something about the wind in a verse on a calendar that hung, year in year out, on the nursery wall:

"Loud March winds their matins ring . . ."

It had been a favorite calendar that changed with the quarters, four poems that sang so clearly of the months they covered that a whole season danced before one, and still dances when the poem comes to memory. It was nice to turn from the winter quarter and find those stirring words greeting one:

"Loud March winds their matins ring,
Waking earth to welcome spring."

And here was the old home on the hill, backed by the six-sailed windmill, and the string of little cottages stretching out behind like the tail of a giant kite. Here were the beech trees standing up in a graceful group against the miles of distant country, with dark rooks circling about their tops like stray puffs of smoke flying off into the air. Here was the garden, as rich with good things as a casket of jewels. Dark and fine was the soil, cracked into ridges by the strong bulbs that rose, year after year, like bleached almonds, before the spring sun tinted their tips green. Robins nested boldly in the bushes, swallows inhabited the coach-house, and a fly-catcher had chosen the wild-cherry creeper that clung closely to the wall and peeped over the sill of the nursery window.

The air on the hill was clean and splendid, and where the path led across the fields you had to grasp your straw hat with both hands and head your way into it. There was a scent in the ditches of brown leaves and wet grass, and the moss that covered the banks on the roadside was sweeter than violets. In the valley the river flowed white and swift, filled with the snow of winter and the heavy, tired rains of early January; and the wind blew the wavelets against the rounded pillars of the bridge, and caught at the manes of the market horses that dragged the produce in from the neighboring county.

"Loud March winds!" How they spun the great sails of the mill round and round, and how those sails flashed in the sunlight, towering mightily above your head, sweeping down till you felt they must surely crash against the ground. Bold grew the wind as the day wore on and night crept about the hill. Bold, very bold when the last lamp was put out and the little room lay dark beneath the rafters. And, with the morning, spring was there!

Somewhere, somehow, through the years, comes the scent of an ivy leaf and the shadow of a sparrow. And yet it is night, and the wind is still struggling with the house.

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WOMEN'S ENTERPRISES AND ACTIVITIES

Among the Women Delegates

By ROLAND HALL SHARP

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Geneva

AMAZONS still dwell only in the realm of mythology, so far as may be judged from the Disarmament Conference. In the round world, not one epauletted admiral or spurred general with tell-tale size 4½ boots, has been found among the women delegates here. Not even a technical military adviser could the women muster.

To be sure, a news report from Shanghai the other day told of a dozen Chinese women clad in makeshift uniforms and guarding a camouflaged trench across a road between Chapei and Woosung. With rusty muskets they voluntarily held their post, despite falling shrapnel. It will also be recalled that a certain Maid of Orleans gave military tacticians some moments of disquietude. On other occasions, women have taken arms, directly or indirectly, to share the burden and futility of war.

So they know something about it, although Miss Winifred Kydd, one of the two full delegates to Geneva, feels they must know more in a technical way to work most effectively for disarmament. That is to say, disarmament is a highly involved affair, with strings running out into politics, economics and sociology. While millions favor disarmament, and governments approve it in general, arms continue to multiply.

Even disarmament conferences so far have done little, for it is freely admitted here by responsible statesmen that expenditures of six major powers in 1930, excluding Germany, were no less than 39 per cent above 1913, with full allowance made for the average rise in price levels, computed at 26 per cent.

Miss Kydd From Canada

So Miss Kydd, while giving due weight to the intangible force of public opinion to which women contribute so much, believes it needs specific expression through the capable hands of delegates technically equipped.

Whether those delegates are men or women is secondary to Miss Kydd. Her own appointment came as a complete surprise. She recognized her own lack of technical knowledge on disarmament, and frankly expressed her feeling that the actual negotiations could be more capably carried through by a person with long experience in public office.

But the Premier of Canada insisted. So it is that Miss Kydd, only a bit beyond her graduate study at Bryn Mawr, sits with Sir George H. Perley, Minister Without Portfolio, and M. Maurice Dupre, Solicitor-General.

Pending future development of more women public officials who will combine diplomatic skill with their native love of peace, Miss Kydd finds several advantages in having women on the delegations. While as delegates women cease to represent individual opinions or any class, and become official spokesmen for national policies, they none the less are appointed in recognition of the strong and growing women's peace movement. This recognition in itself encourages that movement.

Moreover, the drilling of women in the school of diplomacy gives them tools for use in achieving their aim. Another advantage is the equipment as speakers gained by the delegates for use after their official duties are done. They can then explain and instruct more thoroughly in club and public meetings upon their return.

Before coming to Geneva, Miss Kydd found audiences in the Maritime Provinces eager to hear in simple language what disarmament is all about. Full-time statesmen have little time, although they are best equipped, to explain these public policies. Women delegates have the time and can carry the needed message to the people admirably.

Dr. Luisi From Uruguay

Dr. Paulina Luisi, alternate delegate from Uruguay, made an expressive gesture when asked what she felt women delegates could contribute. Protruding her lips, she clipped them shut with the thumb and forefinger of her right hand, smiling with roguish eyes. For Dr. Luisi has had no small experience in diplomacy, and knows that when she enters an official post, personal opinions must be given a back seat.

None the less, she values the inclusion of five women among the 250 delegates and alternate delegates. From this beginning she hopes to see a woman on every delegation in some conference of the future. Dr. Luisi faces the political actualities squarely. Five women scattered among only five delegations out of nearly 60 can exert little practical influence on the outcome of this parley. Their main significance at present is the recognition, for the first time in an arms conference, of the millions of women peace workers.

As the number of women delegates increases, their influence, especially in countries where the women's vote enters largely into domestic politics, will be a factor for disarmament of mounting importance, in Dr. Luisi's opinion.

Of especial importance for American women, both of North and South America, is a grasp of difficulties besetting the conference, so that they will take proper encouragement from small gains and not feel all is in vain if there are no large ones.

Complexities to Consider

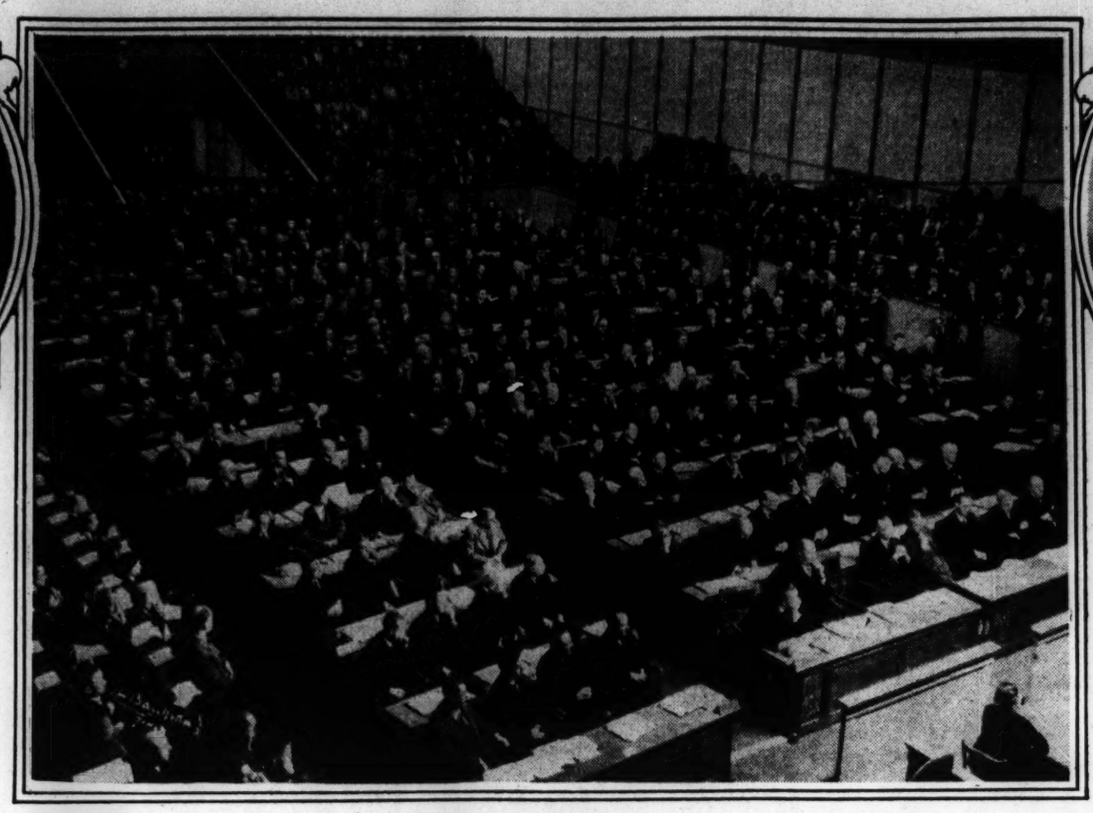
New World nations, with their fresher outlook, believe that all required to disarm, is to disarm. So the situation of American and European delegations is entirely different, for Europe follows more traditional molds of opinion, bound by historical precedent from which individuals find it difficult to free themselves.

Therefore any small progress will actually be a tremendous gain. The significance of this conference should be a tremendous effort to break down walls of prejudice and build up solidarity. Then disarmament will follow.

Dr. Luisi regards the very assembling of this conference, at which nations not long ago unwilling to approach each other, now talk on a subject regarded as most vital to them, as an achievement in itself. Even the Assemblies of the League of Nations, to which she has been a delegate, are not so broad. Nations are here which have not joined the League.

So when the most heated subject of national policy is made the subject of frank discussion and negotiation, Dr. Luisi takes courage for international coöperation, and is glad women are having their part in it.

[A second article on Women Delegates at the Disarmament Conference will be published next Tuesday.]



Hall of the Council-General of the League of Nations With the Disarmament Conference in Session. In the Sixth Row, Center Section, is Dr. Mary E. Woolley, Full Delegate From the United States. In the Third Row, Same Section, Is Mrs. M. Corbett Ashby, Alternate From Great Britain. In the Fourth Row of Section Toward Left of the Picture Is Miss Winifred Kydd, Full Delegate From Canada. Dr. Paulina Luisi, Alternate Delegate From Uruguay, Is in the Next to Last Row of Center Section. The Fifth Woman, Madame Anne Szelagowska, Alternate Delegate From Poland, Is Not in This Photograph but Will Be Shown Next Tuesday on This Page. (Bacchetta, Geneva.) In Oval at Left, Dr. Paulina Luisa From Uruguay. Oval at Right, Miss Winifred Kydd From Canada (Fayer Photo).

A Genuine Friend to Poets

By CARILYN STEVENS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

FOR many years the home of Mrs. William Vaughn Moody, in Chicago, was a veritable sanctuary for poets in the heart of a great city. Birds have found friends who have provided them with sanctuaries, so have wild flowers and dogs—why not poets, who surely need refuge from the buffetings and vicissitudes of life as much as any other creatures in the whole world? Little wonder that they flourished in the congenial atmosphere which was created by this brilliant and interesting woman.

There was a perennial gayety and exuberance about Mrs. Moody. Even a very ordinary person found himself quite astonished at his own wit and vivacity in her presence. It is not difficult to imagine how her friends, the poets, imbibed inspiration through her friendship and found comfort in her enthusiastic sympathy. This, however, was not at all how she put it, quite the reverse. She often said that to poetry and the poets she felt that she owed a great debt that could never be fully paid.

"I have been dedicated to poetry all my life," she said in an interview granted recently. "Even as a young girl I was absorbed by it. At each crisis in my life it has always seemed as if some poet had come into it to influence me, to widen my horizon and to lift me into higher spiritual altitudes."

Entered Business World

It may be remembered by those who knew anything about Mrs. Moody's career that Harriet Tilden—to give her maiden name—had been prepared by education, taste and environment for literary pursuits. For several years she taught literature with marked success in a Chicago high school and later at the University of Chicago. The unforeseen necessity of providing an adequate home for her mother forced her into the business world and upon the foundation of her gingerbread, which has since become famous, she built up a successful catering business which netted her a fortune. Later she established two tea rooms, which for years were among the smartest places of their kind in Chicago. In the midst of all these business affairs, however, the love of poetry was never quenched and it remained ever the dominant influence in her life. As soon as her business made it possible, she bought a beautiful mansion in what was then an exclusive section of the city and it was here that for many years the poets gravitated like flies to a honey-pot.

Among her early acquaintances was William Vaughn Moody, poet and playwright. Between these two congenial persons there grew up a friendship remarkable in its devotion. It was not, however, until sixteen years had passed that they were married. William Vaughn Moody was an original thinker who dared abide by his convictons. In his early years he believed that to accomplish the greatest purposes in life one must stand alone and that a life shared with another must fall short of fullest achievement. Harriet in her heart did not share these views, so she quietly stood by and waited, patiently satisfied with the joy of their intellectual companionship and mutual understanding. The experiences of life and his own processes of mental development in time mellowed the views of the poet on these matters, and in 1909 they were married. After a year filled for both of them with exquisite joy and devotion, he passed away.

Thenceforth "the doors of Will Moody's house were never shut." The brothers of the great fraternity of poets found the latchstring ever out and a home fire burning for them. They were never invited in any formal way at all. They just took it for granted that when they came to Chicago this home would be theirs. One who had been a guest there would send another, and so it went for years. They came, they saw and they stayed—sometimes for weeks and even months.

For many years, even before she married, Mrs. Moody had held a prominent position in the social and club life of the city, so that it was through her influence that many of the new poets were introduced to Chicago and appeared before numerous clubs and other gatherings. Indeed, Chicago owes much to Mrs. Moody for first bringing into its midst many who have since become persons of generally acknowledged distinction.

Famous Sunday Evenings

Soon after the close of the war when free verse and the new poetry were being discussed, a little circle of poetry lovers used to gather every Sunday evening at La Petite Gourmet (one of the tea rooms mentioned above). Here poets came and read their verse to sympathetic listeners and later talked over with their audiences the affairs in which their hearts delighted. Those Sunday evenings became famous. They were only one of Mrs. Moody's adventures in poetry. It was her idea in the first place; it was she who kept the fires of enthusiasm aglow; it was she who served the refreshments when the poetry-lovers became hungry; and it was she who was the inspiration for much of the brilliant conversation that helped to make these events so delightful. During the several years that those Sunday evenings flourished, many poets found a warm reception here. Amy Lowell and Messrs. Vachel Lindsay, Carl Sandburg, Robert Nichols, James Stevens, Louis Untermeyer, Wilfred Gibson, Padraic Colum are only a few of the well-known names. These and many others found also cordial hospitality in "Will Moody's home."

Many are the delightful stories that Mrs. Moody has told about these interesting personages who came and went freely through her open doors. When Mr. Tagore visited this country he made her home his. It was on a Sunday afternoon late in the autumn that he arrived, accompanied by his son, daughter-in-law and an attendant. As he descended from the automobile and mounted the steps, his retinue in the rear, light snowflakes were gently falling on his snow-white hair and flowing beard. His luminous eyes pierced the soft winter mist and he walked proudly. It was a regal and dramatic entrance. A warm friendship between his hostess and him sprang into instant being for they spoke a common tongue. Later he spent some time with her in her London home.

Then, too, there are tales of poetical eccentricities, for poets are not always docile creatures and must on occasion be handled with lavender kid gloves. For instance there was one who insisted upon keeping one of the most conservative and stiff-necked clubs in the city waiting two hours while he went home to take a bath and perform an elaborate toilette in a most leisurely fashion. His train was late and how could he (he reasoned naïvely) go straight to the club from the station? He must needs go through all customary preliminaries before he could become a fitting mouthpiece of the Muses.

Then there was another poet who retired to his room and sulked there (like Achilles of old) because he felt he had been miffed. Nor could any amount of coaxing persuade him to come forth to fill his numerous engagements.

But poets who have found sanctuary at Mrs. Moody's have not always been famous—at least not at that time. When she first bought her home she turned the very large third floor into fully equipped and elaborate kitchens whence daily nine truckloads of delicacies went forth. Later these "attic kitchens" were turned into studios. It has been in this lofty perch overlooking Lake Michigan that genius has often been enabled to burn in a fine frenzy, sure that delectable titbits would be forthcoming when the whistle blew so that if wings had not been sufficiently unfurled to meet the mundane necessities of landladies' bills and meal tickets the pangs of hunger need not interfere with poetical inspiration. Doubtless these weary strugglers up Parnassus have found the attic studios a sanctuary indeed. The woman who for so many years shared so richly will indeed be deeply missed.

Mrs. Thorstina Jackson Walters, Making a Cross-Country Lecture Tour in Iceland, the Country of Her Ancestors. Mrs. Walters Was Decorated With the Order of the Falcon by King Christian of Denmark and Iceland and Is the Only American-Born Woman to Have That Distinction.

Lecturing Here and There

By THORSTINA JACKSON WALTERS

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

NOW that the radio is bringing the voices of the mighty into even the most isolated homes and television is just around the corner, the traveling lecturer is very much in danger of being pushed into the limbo of forgotten personalities, not likely to revive again, in the manner of the Empress Eugénie hats.

When I had returned to America after nearly three years overseas in the service of the American Y. M. and Y. W. C. A., the people of my own community felt that I had seen enough of the world to tell about it in public; and following their advice I gathered a collection of slides of France and Germany and proceeded to give them "impressions of Europe." They listened patiently, and inspired by their encouragement, I went farther afield.

I had always desired very much to visit Iceland, the home of my ancestors, but the opportunity had not presented itself while I was in overseas service. Shortly after my initial attempt at lecturing, I conceived the idea of gathering slides of the Icelandic communities in America and of embarking on a lecture tour of Iceland. I had sufficient command of the Icelandic language to deliver my message, but I did not have the remotest conception how to organize an Icelandic lecture tour. However, I decided to take a chance.

The Tour

Seeking advice from the captain on the boat that conveyed me from Scotland to Iceland, I received considerable encouragement, being informed that the Icelanders never got enough lectures and that most of the towns had electric lights to show the slides. His advice was to give lectures as the boat went around the island, wherever it stopped long enough. It seemed that entertainers of various classes were in the habit of doing that very thing.

The first lecture hall was engaged by dispatch of a radiogram; after that telephone messages were used. By these means a place was always secured before the arrival of the boat. As soon as the boat landed, a number of children were persuaded to run around with posters, stating the time, place and admission price to the lecture. These little emissaries dashed through the town, rang all the doorbells and proclaimed the tidings. In return for their services they received free admission, an arrangement that pleased them very well. In spite of the short time devoted to preparation, the attendance was good in all the towns where the boat called. The Icelandic capital, Reykjavik, gave its lectures exceptional support, and the success met with generally, encouraged me to make a cross-country lecture tour on horseback, with a guide and a packhorse that carried slides and projector. It was a thrilling experience to travel day after day on horseback hurrying to meet engagements.

This tour of Iceland gave me opportunity to gather many intimate pictures of the life of the people and the character of the country. Upon returning to America, I continued lecturing, chiefly then, on Iceland.

They Came 30 Miles

It has been my privilege to appear before large audiences in cities scattered over the length and breadth of the United States, but my travels through the rural districts of the West have been, perhaps, the richest in unique human experiences. The people have been very eager to attend educational lectures. For instance, in the northern part of Canada, families have traveled as far as 30 miles over poor roads. It is generally necessary, under such conditions, to bring all the members of a family, even infants a few weeks old. It has happened that when ascending a platform, I have noticed three or four bundles, placed here and there for safe-keeping, and I have had to step very carefully, for each bundle was a baby! Sometimes one of the wee ones awoke and proceeded to set up a noisy competition for attention, in which he was soon joined by others, thus temporarily holding the floor, so to speak, until the mothers succeeded in restoring quiet.

The roads in many of the country districts of the West leave something to be desired. It has been necessary to travel many miles in a snow automobile, a vehicle that shakes like an earthquake and threatens dire results to glass slides and projectors.

In Stefansson's Home Town

When giving illustrated lectures in the rural districts and small towns, there is always the general possibility that something may go wrong with the lights or that the projector may grow temperamental. However, almost invariably each audience has a helpful mechanic who comes forward and offers his kind assistance. Last spring in the boyhood town of the arctic explorer, Vilhjalmur Stefansson, an illustrated lecture was scheduled. The motion picture included a few hundred feet depicting Mr. Stefansson and his work. All the old-timers who knew him before he became a world figure were there, and they were eager to see him on the screen, something that had been well advertised. Everything went well until the part of the film devoted to Stefansson was almost reached; then suddenly the belt on the motion picture projector broke. The situation seemed desperate, for there was not another belt. The friendly mechanic, however, came forward, as usual, and after working for nearly an hour, he managed to connect the belt by a bent pin; the program was brought to a successful conclusion and everybody had the pleasure of seeing the favorite son of the community.

Public taste differs in various parts of the country. In some cases an audience is disappointed if an entertainment does not last two hours; other audiences find more than an hour a bore. Some derive the greatest enjoyment out of what the lecturer has to say, while others are interested only in the illustrations. It is necessary, therefore, to study one's audience and carry out the program accordingly.

Women's Organizations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEVERAL organizations of women are interested in keeping on file a list of the different trades and professions in which women are achieving success. In some cases it is possible to put a woman who has real ability or taste for an unusual type of activity in touch with sources of information which will help her to find just the niche in the business world which she can fill most satisfactorily to herself and to which she can make a real contribution.

There were almost 8000 women appointed to positions in the federal classified service during the fiscal year of 1931. Among the professional positions to which women were appointed and which paid entrance salaries ranging from $3200 to $4600 a year, were associate economic analyst, senior educationist, associate in historical research, senior librarian, home economics specialist, and supervisor of home demonstration work.

Women are pioneering in new fields for the United States Government. One is a junior forester, another an assistant park naturalist and another a customs inspector.

* * *

One organization has made an intensive study of training and reëstablishing women who may have been out of employment. In some cases, after talking with unemployed women, it is found that the positions which they formerly held are being done away with entirely; the progress of the concern has made such work as they were doing no longer necessary. Again these women found themselves in positions for which they had no liking or adaptability and they voluntarily resigned. It is always a source of great satisfaction to this organization if it can show such women that it is not unheard of or impossible for them to fill positons toward which they have looked longingly but from which they have supposed they were barred.

Such an opportunity occurred not long ago when a woman who was seeking employment said to the chairman of a vocational training committee in a women's club, "I am not satisfied with the service we are receiving from our coal company. I would like to manage a coal concern for a while, but I don't suppose a woman ever did such a thing." The chairman at once encouraged her by telling her that Miss Josephine Roche is in control of the Rocky Mountain Fuel Company and that the company has had signal success ever since she has been with them. The woman says that she will have her own coal company next winter and that it will be a "going concern."

* * *

The National League of Women Voters is preparing for its tenth national convention to be held in Detroit, Mich., from the 25th to the 30th of April. The call to the meeting says in part," Come to the Convention to focus the work of the league upon meeting the needs of the times through thoughtful decisions of voters in a campaign year."

State and national program leaders of the League have reviewed the present program of work to see if it meets the needs of the times and of the league, have altered it as they think necessary, and are now prepared to present to the general membership a proposed program for 1932-1934.

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TEXTBOOK BAN FAILS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
RICHMOND, Va.—Senator W. Worth Smith's resolution calling for the elimination of Muzzey's history in the public school system of Virginia was voted against in the Senate committee on public instruction and education.

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Comparison of Atlantic Travel

★ ★ ★

West and Eastbound Patronage Summarized; Fleet of Liners Resplendent in White Paint

★ ★ ★

THE total number of transatlantic passengers to and from all Atlantic ports, including Canada, has just been compiled by the steamship lines, and has been furnished to the writer by Mr. Edwin Robert Petre of the Institute of Foreign Travel.

They are reproduced below, giving a comparison between eastbound and westbound passengers, by classes, for the years 1930 and 1931:

Class	Eastbd Passgrs 1931	1930	Westbd Passgrs 1930	1931
First	82,720	62,560	82,515	62,605
Second	53,090	36,390	71,610	38,700
Cabin	76,930	48,870	83,780	49,060
Tour 3d cab	127,420	96,765	138,335	100,180
Third	195,555	207,345	257,600	113,180
Total	535,705	451,930	633,840	363,725
Tr'l omitting third class	340,150	244,585	376,240	250,545
Total east and westbound carryings 1930				1,169,545
Total east and westbound carryings 1931				815,655
Decline total east and westbound carryings in 1931				353,890
Eastbound average total, all classes, 1919-29				456,210
Eastb'd average total, all classes, omitting third classes 1919-29				247,670

The reduction in business is, of course, self-explained, and is a factor which will readjust itself as business continues to improve.

Eastern Steamship Lines

Due to the queries received as to the plans of the Eastern Steamship Lines for the routes of the new vessels recently built, Mr. R. U. Parker, passenger traffic manager of the company, summarizes these by stating that the new steamship St. John will ply between Boston and Saint John, N. B.; the new Acadia will be placed in the New York-Yarmouth route, and the Evangeline, formerly in that line, will be transferred to run from Boston to Yarmouth with the steamship Yarmouth, her sister ship.

With the Boston and New York between the cities of that name, and the George Washington and Robert E. Lee running from New York to Norfolk in summer, the company now has a fleet of relatively new vessels, and is planning to supplement this by one more new ship for which a route has not yet been decided upon.

White Vessels

From the magazine Sperryscope, issued by the Sperry Company, makers of gyroscopes, etc., pictures of several new ocean liners resplendent in white paint are noted. The two new Peninsular & Oriental liners, Strathaird and Strathnaver, both of 664 feet in length and with a cruising speed of 23 knots, are painted white, these ships plying between England and Australia. The Reina del Pacifico, now in the service of the Pacific Navigation Company, linking Europe with the west coast of South America, is similarly garbed—these being worthy companions of the other great white vessels in ocean service, notably the Canadian Pacific's transatlantic and transpacific fleets, the motor vessels Kungsholm and Gripsholm of the Swedish American Line, and the Mariposa of the Matson Line. The United Fruit liners also are white.

Several transatlantic steamship companies offer various excuses for maintaining their ships in the somber, lusterless black, typical of virtually all New York shipping entering New York Harbor, but it is apparent that the companies whose vessels present a more colorful and cheerful exterior are favored by a substantial patronage indicating the promotional value of bright colors for ocean ships.

Mediterranean Cruises

A novelty has been introduced by the James Boring Company in its plans for a Mediterranean cruise next summer by chartering the steamship President Johnson of the Dollar Line for this voyage of 60 days' duration. This is the first time a Dollar liner has been engaged in such service. A program of recreational and educational activities will be arranged and space rates for students are offered, these being $550 for the complete cruise, including shore excursions, while for regular passengers a somewhat higher tariff will be charged.

Steamship Schedules

The steamship Carinthia will make a world cruise next year, the Cunard Line has announced, in conjunction with Thomas Cook & Sons. The vessel will follow a southern route around the world, being south of the equator most of the way after passing through the Panama Canal and calling at California and Hawaii. The South Sea Islands, New Zealand, Australia, Dutch East Indies, Ceylon, and around the lower tip of Africa and across the South Atlantic to South America will comprise the route.

The Canadian Pacific Steamships announce that the sailing hour of the company's Empress liners from Quebec will be at 1:30 p. m. during the summer season, thus making it possible in the case of the Empress of Britain to land possibly at Cherbourg early on the fifth day out and permit passengers to reach Paris from there, or London from Southampton, for dinner the same day.

Liner Movements

DEPARTURES

FROM NEW YORK

Thursday, March 10

President Pierce, Dollar, on world service (westward); Deutschland (12:01 a. m.), Hamburg-American, for Cherbourg, Southampton, Hamburg; General Von Steuben, North German Lloyd, for Southampton, Boulogne, Bremen.

Friday, March 11

American Trader, American Merchant, for London; Majestic (11 p. m.), White Star, for Cherbourg, Southampton; Adriatic, White Star, for Cobh, Liverpool; Conte Grande, Italia, for Naples, Villefranche, Genoa; Western Prince, Furness Prince, east coast South America; France, French, on West Indies cruise.

Saturday, March 12

Cameronia, Anchor, for Belfast, Glasgow; Ausonia, Cunard, for Plymouth, Havre, London; Santa Maria, Grace, west coast South America; Reliance, Hamburg-American, on West Indies cruise; Veendam, Holland-America, on West Indies cruise; Duchess of Bedford, Canadian Pacific, on West Indies cruise; Kungsholm (12:01 a. m.), Swedish American, on West Indies cruise.

Monday, March 14

Augustus, Italia, for Mediterranean ports.

Tuesday, March 15

Lafayette, French, for Plymouth, Havre; Britannic, White Star, on West Indies cruise.

Saturday, March 19

President Harding, United States, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Hamburg.

FROM BOSTON

Saturday, March 12

Conte Grande, Italia, for Naples, Villefranche, Genoa.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO

Thursday, March 10

President Grant, Dollar, from Orient, for New York.

Friday, March 11

President Hoover, Dollar, from New York, for Orient.

Saturday, March 12

Taiyo Maru, N. Y. K., for Orient; Pennsylvania, Panama Pacific, for New York.

Wednesday, March 16

Monowai, Union of New Zealand, for Wellington, Sydney.

FROM LOS ANGELES

Saturday, March 12

President Grant, Dollar, from Orient, for New York; Calawali, Lassco, for Honolulu.

Monday, March 14

Pennsylvania, Panama Pacific, for New York.

FROM VANCOUVER

Saturday, March 12

Empress of Canada, Canadian Pacific, for Orient.

ARRIVALS

DUE NEW YORK

Friday, March 11

President Harding, United States, from Hamburg, Southampton, Cherbourg, Cobh; Lafayette, French, from Havre, Plymouth; New York, Hamburg-American, from Hamburg, Southampton, Cherbourg.

Saturday, March 12

President McKinley, Dollar, from Orient via California ports; Augustus, Italia, from Genoa, Villefranche, Naples.

Sunday, March 13

Dresden, North German Lloyd, from Bremen, Galway.

Monday, March 14

American Merchant, American Merchant, from London; Europa, North German Lloyd, from Bremen, Southampton, Cherbourg; Santa Rita, Grace, from west coast South America; Santa Cecilia, Grace, from San Francisco, Los Angeles; Virginia, Panama Pacific, from San Francisco, Los Angeles.

Tuesday, March 15

President Monroe, Dollar, on world service (westward).

Wednesday, March 16

Olympic, White Star, from Southampton, Cherbourg; Antonia, Cunard, from Liverpool, Cobh, Galway.

DUE BOSTON

Tuesday, March 15

Antonia, Cunard, from Liverpool, Cobh, Galway.

DUE SAN FRANCISCO

Friday, March 11

Wilhelmina, Matson, from Honolulu.

Monday, March 14

Santa Elisa, Grace, from New York.

Tuesday, March 15

President Hayes, Dollar, on world service (westward); Maui, Matson, from Honolulu.

Wednesday, March 16

Asama Maru, N. Y. K., from Orient.

DUE LOS ANGELES

Saturday, March 12

Santa Elisa, Grace, from New York.

Sunday, March 13

President Hayes, Dollar, on world service (westward).

HAVE you renewed your subscription to the Monitor? Prompt renewal insures your receiving every issue, and is a courtesy greatly appreciated by The Christian Science Publishing Society.

GOOD BUYING GIVES STOCKS FIRMER TONE

Under Leadership of Oils Market Moves Forward, Closing Firm

NEW YORK, March 8 (AP) — Strengthening under the leadership of the oils, stocks moved higher today and closed firm.

Good support was also accorded the food, utility and chemical groups, in which gains of at least a point were numerous.

Peoples Gas and International Silver rose 4, Allied Chemical, American Can, Columbian Carbon, Air Reduction, American Telephone and Consolidated Gas 2 or more, and United States Steel, Standard Oil of New Jersey, New York Central, Southern Pacific, Hershey, Borden, General Foods and National Biscuit 1 to 1½.

Transactions approximated 1,600,000 shares.

The gains in the oils were in further response to the billion-dollar tax bill as presented in Congress, which omits specific additional levies on gasoline. On the whole, financial quarters expressed satisfaction with the tax measure. While threats of higher taxes in the past have been bearish influences in Wall Street, several leading bankers now express the view that one of the most bullish things that can happen would be a balancing of governmental revenues and expenditures, through higher, nondiscriminatory taxes and governmental economies.

Oil Company Mergers

The annual report of the Phillips Petroleum Company, showing a loss of $5,576,405, after depreciation, inventory writedowns, and all other charges, provided a fresh picture of the unsatisfactory conditions under which the industry has been operating. Some interests in the industry believe that consolidations within the industry such as the Sinclair-Prairie and Socony-Vacuum fusions, and the projected merger of Standards of New Jersey and California, will eventually restore the industry to stability.

On the other hand, it is pointed out that the copper business, which is already largely in a few hands, has been having no better success than the oil business.

The sharp uprush of the British pound sterling was so spectacular as to be regarded as somewhat unsettling, particularly in connection with a downturn in the London stock market. International bankers felt that a more gradual advance would have been preferable, but expressed gratification over the returning financial strength of London. The flow of funds to that center, some observers felt, would make a reduction in the Bank of England's discount rate almost compulsory this week.

The weekly condition statement of Federal Reserve member banks in large cities, showing the first gain in deposits this year, although the gain was small, was one of the brighter spots in the day's news.

Bonds Continue Firm

Although some irregularity came into the bond market at intervals today, the firm undertone of the last week was maintained, and scattering declines generally were confined to fractions.

With the exception of Treasury 3s, which were under moderate pressure, the United States Government category displayed steadiness. Dealers expected there would be occasional profit-taking in this list because of the recently recorded gains. It was believed, however, that most of this realizing would be absorbed without much difficulty.

While there was no unusual activity in the railroad group, various carrier bonds were in fair demand. Atchison 4s and Canadian Pacific debenture 4s were off slightly. Advances were registered, though, by Chespeake & Ohio 4½s, Chicago & Northwestern 4¾s, St. Paul 5s, Delaware & Hudson 4s, Missouri Pacific 5s, Nickel Plate 4½s, Northern Pacific 4s and Southern Railway 4s.

Among the utilities firmness was shown by liens of American Telephone, Consolidated Gas, Detroit Edison, Duquesne Light, North American and Pacific Gas. Industrials which indicated improvement were Armour & Company 4½s, Dodge Brothers 6s, International Match 5s, Shell Union Oil 5s and U. S. Rubber 5s.

British 5½s slipped more than a point in the foreign department. French and German loans wede easy. There was an upward trend to obligations of Australia, Belgium, Bolivia and Poland.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales	High	Low	Mar. 8	Mar. 7
98 Am Found	1	.87½	.87½	
446 Am T&T	135	131¾	133⅜	131¾
5 Amoskeag	3½	3½	3½	3½
130 Bos El	74½	74	74	74
20 Bos & Alb	125	125	125	124
100 B&M A sta	15½	15¼	15½	15½
5 B&M pr pf	45	45	45	43
885 East SS	8⅜	8	8	
13 E G&F pf	61½	61½	61½	62
15 E Mass pf	5½	5½	5½	
202 Edison Elec	194½	192	193	194½
900 Em Asso	8½	7⅞	8½	7¾
50 Gen Capital	20½	20½	20½	20½
100 La Salle	40	40	40	
125 Mass Util	2½	2⅜	2½	2½
25 Mohawk	17	17	17	17
25 Nash	18¼	18	18⅛	18
50 Nat Ser	.70	.70	.70	.87½
114 NE Pub pf	4½	4	4½	
109 NE Tel	113	111	113	111
150 No Butte	.40	.40	.40	
10 Old Colony	92½	92½	92½	95
10 Pac Mills	10	10	10	10
100 Shawmut	7½	7½	7½	
172 Stone Web	14¼	13¼	14	13¼
98 Swift & Co	18½	18⅜	18½	18¼
20 Torrington	31	3⅜30⅜	31	30½
100 Tower Mfg	.16	.16	.16	
68 Ui Pound	2	1⅞	2	2⅛
295 Unit Shoe	39½	39	39½	39
10 US&El Pow	1½	1½	1½	
10 Unit Shoe pf	31	31	31	31
200 Utah Met	.40	.40	.40	
75 Wor Bros	6¼	5⅞	5⅞	6
50 Westfield	15	14½	15	15

BONDS

$1000 E Mass 4½s	29½	29½	29½	31¾
3000 E Mass 5s	31¾	30½	30½	
1000 NE Tel 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	

UTAH POWER & LIGHT

Utah Power & Light Company, including Western Colorado Power Company, for the 12 months ended Dec. 31, 1931, reports net income of $2,416,762 after taxes, interest, depreciation, etc., compared with $2,930,352 in 1930.

ARKANSAS POWER & LIGHT

Arkansas Power & Light Company reports for the 12 months ended Dec. 31, 1931, net income of $2,241,527 after taxes, interest, depreciation, etc., compared with $2,274,714 in 1930.

TUESDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Mar. 8	Mar. 7
⅞	¼	..	Abitibi Pow & P	400	4	4	4		
9¼	5	..	Abitibi pf	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	8	
5¾	3⅜	..	Adams Express	300	5½	5¼	5½	5¼	
29¾	24	2	Adams Millis	1400	30⅜	29¼	30	29¼	
3½	2⅜	..	Advance Rumely	400	3½	3½	3½	3½	
16½	12⅜	1.60	Affiliated Prod	1100	16	15¾	15¾	15½	
61⅞	46	4½g	Air Reduction	7200	62½	59¾	61½	60½	
16¾	11⅞	.50	Alaska-Juneau	4100	14¼	13⅞	13¾	13⅝	
3½	1¼	..	Alleghany Corp	400	2½	2¼	2¼	2⅜	
7⅜	2½	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	200	4½	4½	4½	4	
6½	2⅜	..	Allegh pf ww JL	100	4	4	4		
86¾	62¼	6§	Allied Chem	11300	87½	83⅞	86¼	84½	
13⅝	10⅛	.50	Allis Chalmers	1100	11¼	11	11¼	10⅝	
10	7½	1	Alpha Port Cem	10	9¼	3¼	9¼		
¾	¾	..	Amal Leather	700	¾	¾	¾		
14¾	12	2	Amerada	700	14⅜	14⅛	14¾	14¼	
7½	5¼	..	Am Ag Ch Del	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	
18½	12½	..	Am Bank Note	1600	16⅜	15½	16⅝	16¼	
47	40	3	Am Bank Note pf	30	43	43	43	43	
15½	12	1.60	Am Brake S&F	100	13⅜	13½	13⅜	13½	
13⅝	10⅛	.50	Am Can	19400	73⅞	71¾	73	71⅞	
8½	6¼	..	Am Car & Fdry	600	8¾	8	8⅜	8	
37¾	25	7	Am Car & F pf	20	38½	37⅝	38½	37¾	
37⅛	29	3§	Am Chicle	400	37⅞	37	37⅞	36½	
9½	6½	..	Am Com Alcohol	3400	9½	9	9¼	9¼	
10½	7¼	..	Am European	100	10	10	10		
9¼	6¼	..	Am & For Pow	8100	8½	7½	7⅞	8	
33	19	6	Am & For Pow 6	500	18	17½	17½	20	
47	40	3	Am & For Pow 7	800	22	19	19	22	
17¼	11½	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	100	13	11½	11¾	13	
2½	1⅝	..	Am Hide & L	100	2½	2⅛	2⅛		
12	9	..	Am Hide & L pf	100	11¼	11¼	11¼		
20¼	12	2	Am Ice	400	21⅝	19¾	21½	19¾	
66	50	6	Am Ice pf	100	68	66	68		
8½	5	..	Am International	1700	8	7¾	7¾	7⅞	
9¼	5¾	..	Am Locomotive	400	7⅞	7¾	7¾	7⅞	
44⅜	30¼	7	Am Loco pf	100	43⅝	43¾	43⅝	43⅝	
3½	2	..	Am Mach & Met	400	3½	3⅜	3⅜	3½	
10⅝	4¼	..	Am Metal	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	
16⅞	13	1	Am Power & Lt	5200	16½	15¾	16	15⅝	
58	48	6	Am P&L 6% pf	400	56	53	56	53	
45¾	38¼	5	Am P&L pf A	400	42¾	41	42¼	40½	
8½	6	.40	Am Radiator	11100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7¼	
4	1¾	..	Am Republics	400	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¼	
13	7⅝	..	Am Rolling Mill	2200	12¼	11¾	12½	12⅛	
29¼	21⅜	3	Am Safety Razor	100	28	28	28	28	
18⅜	12⅜	.50	Am Smelt & Ref	1100	16⅜	15⅞	16¼	16⅛	
55	41	6	Am Smelt&R 2pf	100	49¼	49¼	49½	49½	
1½	½	..	Am Solvents & C	200	¾	¾	¾	¾	
1¼	¼	..	Am Solvents pf	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	¾	
8⅜	5⅜	..	Am Steel Fdries	100	7⅜	7½	7½	7¾	
39¼	21⅛	4	Am Sugar Ref	1100	25	25	25	25½	
137⅝	107⅜	9	Am Tel & Tel	9700	135	132	133⅝	131¼	
33⅜	24⅞	3	Am Wat W&E	3300	34½	33⅛	34⅜	33¼	
30	21½	3	Am WW&E ct	100	31	30	31		
5⅝	3	..	Am Woolen	100	4⅞	4½	4½		
35⅛	15½	..	Am Woolen pf	100	30⅜	29¾	30	29½	
1⅜	⅝	..	Am Writ Pap ct	100	¾	¾	¾		
22⅝	19¾	..	Am Zinc L&S pf	100	21	21	21		
12⅜	8⅜	..	Anaconda Cop	1800	10⅜	10	10⅜	10⅛	
17½	13	2.40	Anchor Cap	100	17	17	17	17	
72½	70	6½	Anchor Cap pf	10	72½	72½	72½		
12	9½	1	Archer Daniels	200	11¼	11¼	11¼		
40½	32	7	Armour Del pf	700	41	40	41		
1½	1	..	Armour Ill A	1400	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1½	
⅞	½	..	Armour Ill B	1600	⅞	⅞	⅞		
10⅜	6⅜	..	Armour Ill pf	100	10⅜	9¾	10⅜	9⅞	
2⅜	1¾	..	Asso Apparel Ind	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	
8¼	5½	..	Asso Dry Goods	300	6½	6½	6½	6½	
9¼	7½	..	Asso Oil	100	8½	8	8½		
94	71	6	Atchison T&SF	1700	87⅞	85	86⅞	85	
41½	25¼	4	Atl Coast Line	200	30¼	30	30¼	30	
12½	8⅜	1	Atl Refining	8300	12¾	12⅛	12½	12¼	
151¾	83¾	8a	Auburn Auto	10500	94½	89½	92	90	
1	¼	..	Austin Nichols	100	¾	¾	¾		
3½	2½	..	Aviation Corp Del	1300	3⅛	2⅞	3	2¾	

—B—

8½	4⅛	..	Baldwin Loco	200	7¼	7	7¼	7	
28½	16⅜	..	Baldwin Loco pf	100	22	21½	22	21½	
21⅜	12¾	..	Balt & Ohio	5100	19½	18⅜	19	18⅜	
41½	27½	4	Balt & Ohio pf	700	31⅜	30⅞	31	31½	
5⅞	4	1	Barnsdall A	6100	5⅜	4⅞	5⅛	5	
43½	34⅛	4	Beatrice Cream	100	38	36½	37⅜	36½	
98	83	7	Beatrice Cr pf	100	90	89	89⅜		
43	39½	3	Beech-Nut Pack	200	43	43	43		
18⅜	13⅛	.40	Bendix Aviation	3200	14⅞	13⅞	13⅞	14	
24⅞	19½	2	Best & Co	400	23½	22¼	23½	23⅝	
24⅝	15⅛	..	Bethlehem Steel	6100	23⅜	22¼	23	22⅝	
74	65	7	Beth Steel pf	100	60	60	60	60⅝	
22¼	15⅝	..	Bohn Alum & Br	400	16½	16⅛	16⅛	16⅜	
51	48	5§	Bon Ami A	200	50	50	50		
42½	34¾	3§	Borden	2200	42⅞	41⅝	42⅞	42	
12⅝	9	1	Borg Warner	2400	12½	12	12¼	12¼	
11¾	7⅞	1	Briggs Mfg	400	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	11¼	
1	⅜	..	Brockway	100	⅜	⅜	⅜		
49⅞	30½	4	Brooklyn Man T	2400	50¼	48⅞	49¾	48¾	
78⅜	68	6	Brooklyn M T pf	400	77½	77	77	77	
10	7½	..	Brooklyn Queens	200	10¼	10	10	9¾	
88½	72½	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	400	89½	87½	89	88	
78	75	7	Bucyrus E pf	10	75	75	75		
41⅛	28⅜	..	Budd Wheel	100	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	7	
75⅜	28⅜	..	Bullard	100	69½	62½	69½		
12	9⅞	.80	Burroughs Add	2300	12½	12¼	12½	12⅜	
21½	15¾	2½	Bush Terminal	100	21½	21½	21½	20¼	
62	50	7	Bush Term deb	30	64	62¾	64	60⅛	
⅞	⅝	..	Butte & Superior	100	⅞	⅞	⅞		
19	10½	..	Byers	2000	18¾	18	18¼	18¼	
11⅞	8⅛	..	Calif Pack	400	10½	9¾	10½	9⅝	
4	3	..	Calumet & Hecla	100	3⅛	3	3⅛	3	
13½	10	1.20	Canada Dry	1100	13	12½	13	12¾	
23⅝	10⅞	1¼	Canadian Pacific	31200	19¾	18¼	18⅝	18⅝	
54⅜	26⅛	..	Case Thresh	1910	38⅞	27⅜	38⅛	37⅞	
75	19½	7	Case Thresh pf	50	66¼	66	66⅛	66	
15	10⅞	1	Caterpillar Trac	100	12⅛	12	12	12⅛	
5	3	..	Celanese Corp	500	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
15	9¾	1	Cerro de Pasco	2100	13	12¼	13	13¼	
78	55	..	Central RR of NJ	100	55	55	55	55	
7	4¾	..	Checker Cab Mfg	400	6¾	6¾	6⅞	6⅞	
20⅜	13	3	Chesapeake Corp	400	18¼	18	1 8	18⅜	
31½	21⅛	2½	Ches & Ohio	4200	24¼	23½	23¾	24½	
1 2⅝	6	..	Chi Mil & St P	100	2½	2½	2½		
31	17	..	Chi & N'western	200	10	9⅜	9½	9⅜	
16⅜	3¾	..	Chi & N'west pf	100	20	20	20	21	
5¼	2¾	..	Chi Pneu Tool	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅜	
31	17	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	200	12½	11⅞	12	11¾	
27⅞	14⅞	..	Chi RI&P 7%	100	19	19	19	20	
15⅜	10½	1	Chrysler	1800	12⅞	12⅜	12¾	12¾	
28½	23⅞	3.60	City Ice & Fuel	400	27	27	27⅝	27½	
68	65⅞	6½	City Ice & F pf	20	65	65	65	65	
22	15½	2	Cluett Peabody	200	21½	21½	21½	22	
31	26⅛	2½	Coleate-Palm-P	700	30⅞	30⅜	30⅞	30⅞	
10⅞	7	..	Collins & Aikman	2200	10½	10	10¼	10¼	
10½	9	..	Colonial Bea Oil	700	10½	10½	10½	10¾	
15⅞	11⅞	1½	Columbia Gas	9300	16	15¼	16	15⅞	
41½	28	7	Columbian Carb	10600	41½	39¾	40¼	39	
11	8⅛	1.60	Comm Credit	300	10⅜	10½	10½	10⅛	
68	56	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	220	65¼	65	65		
20¾	16⅛	2	Comm Cred pf B	40	20	19¾	20	20	
27⅞	15½	2	Comm Inv Tr	600	25	23	25	26¼	
77	58	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	100	74	74	74	74	
10¼	7¼	.60	Comm Solvents	9600	10¼	9¾	9¾	9¾	
4⅞	3½	.30	Comwlth & So	20600	4¼	4	4	4⅛	
68⅜	59	6	Comwlth &S 6pf	100	67¼	67¼	67¼	66½	
11	8	1	Congoleum Nairn	1100	10⅛	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
29¾	5⅞	..	Consol Gas	19100	68⅜	66⅜	68	66½	
94⅞	89	5	Consol Gas pf	500	94½	93½	93½	94¾	
10⅞	9	1	Consol Laundries	1700	9¾	9	9¾	9½	
⅜	⅜	..	Consol Textile	400	⅜	⅜	⅜		
2½	1⅞	..	Container A	200	2½	2½	2½	2½	
7	4⅜	..	Cont Baking A	100	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6¼	
1	⅝	..	Cont Baking B	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	
47¾	40	8	Cont Baking pf	100	47¼	47¼	47¼	46	
41	31¾	2½	Cont Can	2100	41	40½	40¾	40½	
4¼	1⅛	..	Cont Dia Fibre	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	
25¼	19	2.40	Cont Insurance	800	25¼	24⅜	25¼	24½	
1¾	1	..	Cont Motors	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	
7	5⅜	..	Cont Oil	14600	7	6½	6⅝	6⅝	
⅞	⅞	..	Cont Shares	1400	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	
47⅜	37	3	Corn Products	2600	47⅜	46½	46⅝	46½	
129½	125	7	Corn Prod pf	160	125	125	125		
4¾	2⅜	..	Coty	1900	4¼	4	4	4⅛	
23	20	2§	Cream of Wheat	500	22	22	22	21	
18⅜	10½	..	Crex Carpet	900	18¾	17½	18⅜	17⅜	
4½	1¼	..	Crosley Radio	400	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3½	
23¼	15	..	Crucible Steel	100	18½	18½	18½	18½	
49⅞	37½	7	Crucible Steel pf	40	40	40	40	40	
13¾	13⅜	..	Cuba Co	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜		
1¾	1	..	Cuban Am Sug	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
8½	7	..	Cuban Am S pf	200	7½	7	7	7¼	
34½	30	4	Cudahy Packing	100	33	33	33	33½	
31	22	2	Curtis Publishing	400	24⅜	24⅛	24⅜	24½	
86	75	7	Curtis Pub pf	300	80	80	80		
2¾	1¼	..	Curtiss-Wright	1400	1⅞	1¾	1¾	1⅞	
10	7½	..	Cutler Hammer	100	9	9	9		

—D—

89½	65½	9	Del & Hudson	100	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞	82½	
28¾	17⅜	..	Del Lack & W	400	21¾	21	21¾	21	
15¾	12½	1	Diamond Match	100	15½	15½	15½	15⅜	
11⅜	7½	1	Dome Mines	1900	10⅞	10½	10⅞	10¾	
18	13	1.20	Dominion Stores	400	17⅜	17⅜	17¾	17	
23	19⅝	3½	Dresser A	100	22	22	22		
12½	10¼	2	Dresser B	100	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞		
59¾	46⅛	4	Du Pont de Nem	9500	57⅜	56¾	57¼	56½	
95	89	5	Duquesne Lt pf	50	95	95	95		

—E—

87⅞	68½	5	Eastman Kodak	2300	84⅜	81¾	83½	82½	
32¾	23¾	4	Elec Auto-Lite	4900	32⅝	31⅞	32¼	32	
100¼	97	7	Elec Auto-L pf	10	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞		
2½	1¼	..	Elec Boat	2800	2¼	1¾	2	1¾	
4	2¾	..	Elec & Mus Ind	4600	3¾	3⅝	3¾	3⅜	
15¼	10⅝	1	Elec Pow & Lt	10900	15¼	14½	15	14½	
64	47	7	Elec Pow & L pf	200	58⅜	58	58	58	
55¼	39½	6	El Pw&L 6% pf	200	49½	48½	49½	48	
33¼	25⅝	3	Elec Sto Battery	1300	32½	31½	32½	33¼	
10	5¼	..	Erie RR	800	9¾	9¼	9⅝	9⅝	
13½	7¼	..	Erie RR 1pf	100	10¼	10¼	10¼	10	
2¼	1⅛	..	Evans Products	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛		
11¾	9¾	¼	Exchange Buffet	50	10¼	10¼	10¼		

—F—

47¾	47¾	7	Fairbanks M pf	50	47¾	47¾	47¾		
1¾	1⅛	..	Fashion Park	300	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1½	
6	3⅛	..	Fed Water Serv	400	16	5⅜1	6	5¼	
27⅜	20	2.60	Fidelity Phe F In	400	26½	26⅜	26½	26	
8½	6⅛	.64	Fifth Ave Bus	10	8½	8½	8½		
59½	50¾	6	Firestone T&R pf	100	59	59	59	59	
53	41½	2½	First Nat Stores	200	52½	52	52	52⅞	
15⅜	12	1	Firestone T & R	600	15⅜	14½	15	14	
⅜	⅛	..	Fisk Rubber	4800	¼	⅜	⅜	⅛	
⅞	¼	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	50	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜	
8¼	4	..	Follansbee B	800	7⅝	6¾	7	7⅛	
11½	8	..	Foster-Wheeler	800	10⅜	10⅜	10⅝	10¼	
21½	15½	1.10	Fourth Nat Inv	700	21½	20⅝	21	21	
5⅜	3¾	..	Fox Film A	4200	4	3½	4	3½	
19½	15¼	2	Freeport Texas	400	19¼	19	19¼	19	

—G—

17⅛	11	1	Gamewell	10	12	12	12	12	
3⅝	2⅜	..	Gen Am Inv	500	3½	3⅜	3½	3½	
35¾	28	4	Gen Am Tnk Car	9700	35¾	34	35¾	34	
15½	11	1	Gen Asphalt	2900	14	13¼	13½	13	
19⅝	11	2	Gen Baking	1400	18⅞	18¼	18¼	18⅝	
102	97	8	Gen Baking pf	100	102	102	102		
5½	4	..	Gen Cable A	100	4½	4½	4½		
26⅛	17¾	..	Gen Electric	19700	22⅛	22½	22	22½	
11¼	10⅞	.60	Gen Elec Sp	400	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
40	31⅜	3	Gen Foods	8600	40	38¾	39¾	39	
2¾	1⅝	6	Gen Gas & E A	300	2	2	2	2⅞	
24⅝	19½	2	Gen Motors	29100	23½	21¾	21⅞	21¾	
5	3⅜	..	Gen Pub Service	400	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	4⅜	
28⅝	19¾	3	Gen Ry Signal	1900	27¾	26	27½	26	
16	12¼	..	Gen Rlty pf ww	600	16	15¾	16		
1½	⅜	..	Gen Thea Equip	200	½	⅜	½	½	
24¼	10⅝	..	Gillette Saf Raz	16200	22⅝	22	22¾	21⅝	
68½	50	5	Gillette S R pf	800	67¾	66¾	67¾	65½	
31	22	7	Gimbel Bros pf	130	22	22	22		
6⅜	4¾	..	Glidden	1800	6¾	6½	6¾	6⅜	
19⅜	16	2½	Gold Dust	1100	19¼	18⅛	19	18½	
5⅝	3⅞	..	Goodrich	900	4¾	4½	4⅝	4⅜	
17	12	..	Goodrich pf	100	15	15	15	15	
18⅜	12⅞	1	Goodyear	1100	18¼	17⅜	18	18	
60	43	7	Goodyear 1pf	500	60	59½	60		
11⅜	7¼	..	Gotham Silk Hos	700	11½	11⅜	11½	11	
4⅜	2¼	..	Graham Paige	3600	3½	3	3	3	
3	2	..	Grand-Sil Stores	200	1¾	1¾	1¾	1⅞	
9¾	6⅜	..	Grand Union	100	9½	9¼	9½	9½	
30¼	23⅜	1	Grant (WT)	700	30¼	29⅞	29⅞	29½	
25	16⅛	2	Great Nor pf	1900	20⅞	20	20⅛	20	
13¾	11⅝	2	Great Nor Ore	200	13	13	13	13	
6½	4¾	..	Great West Sug	1800	5½	4¾	5	4⅞	
80	61½	7	Great W Sug pf	1600	70	68	70	66½	
1¾	1	..	Grigsby-Grunow	1200	1½	1⅛	1½	1⅛	

—H—

20	20	..	Gulf Sta Stl 1pf	50	20	20	20		
2¼	1⅜	..	Hahn Dept Sto	1600	1⅝	1½	1½	1⅝	
19	14	..	Hahn D S pf	300	15

COTTON CLOTH PRICES ARE ON A FIRM BASIS

Numerous Transactions in Small Lots Feature the Trading

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., March 8—Business opened quietly in the primary cotton cloth market last week.

Tuesday was the beginning of the operation of the balanced production schedule effective for the next six months, and this consideration had a steadying effect on the price structure.

Buyers continued to test the market for weak spots, but mills generally remained firm. Rumors that some mills had offered the 38½-inch 64x60s 5.35-yard at 3 13-16c remained unconfirmed, as no sales at that price were found recorded. It had the effect of bringing out second-hand offers of this construction at 3¾c which were quickly absorbed.

Buyers found that April deliveries of 39-inch 4.25-yard 72x76s were the earliest available at 5⅜c. Bids for spot deliveries of this number at 5⅛c found none available. The 36-inch 5.15 yard 68-72s sold at 4¼c. The 39-inch 80 squares 4.00-yard sold at 5⅜c for near-by and 5⅛c for April forward delivery.

Sales of narrow print cloths were confined to small lots of various numbers chiefly the 27-inch 7.60-yard 64x60s which sold at 2 15-16c.

Carded broadcloths were moderately active with small lots being the rule. The 36½-inch 5.10-yard 80-56s sold at 4¼c, and the 38½-inch 5.00-yard 80x60s at 4⅛c for spot and 4⅜c for April forward. The 37-inch 4.10-yard 100x60s sold at 5⅞c for spot and 5¾c or 5⅝c for future delivery according to the distance.

Raw Cotton Up

The rise in the price of raw cotton on Wednesday had a stimulating effect on the cloth market. Buyers came in greater numbers, but sales were usually for small lots. Later in the week business resumed a quiet aspect as before the print buyers remained strong.

Sheetings were strong, and while business was not as broad as during the previous week there was a fairly large movement of scattered styles with a few advances in price recorded. The 36-inch, 6.15-yard, 40x40s, sold at 3c for spot and 2⅞ for April forward delivery. The 36-inch, 3.90-yard, 40x38s, brought 4c for late March delivery, actual spots being unavailable. The 44x44s, 40-inch, 5.00-yard, were moved at 3½ for spot and 3⅜ for late delivery. The 48 square 37-inch, 4.00-yard, brought 4¼c, and the 36-inch, 56x60s, 4.00 yard, 4¼ to 3⅝c.

Considerable of the sheetings were bought by converters who have had good success with vat dyed sheetings finished as linens for pajama and beach wear. Solid colors are the vogue this year, and the popular styles are the 3.90 and the 3.25-yard with some 4.00-yard goods.

Converters have come in for a fairly good volume of recorders during recent weeks which have served to keep the market firm. The 3.25-yard 36-inch 48x44s sold at 4⅝-¾c.

Pajama checks were quiet throughout the week but scattering sales were made including the 36½-inch 4.70-yard 72x80s at 4⅝c for spot and 4½c for future delivery. Drills have sold in good aggregate volume although no large sales were recorded.

The 37-inch 3.95-yard drills sold at 4c. Filling sateens were sold by some southern mills at 6c for the 37½-inch 4.37-yard 64x104s while other mills received 6¼c and eastern mills 6¼c for the same construction. Small sales of twills were made at 4½c for the 39-inch 4.80-yard 64x72s.

Fine and Fancy Goods

In the fine and fancy goods division business moved in about the same volume as during the previous week. Quite a large number of buyers participated but orders were for small amounts and for prompt delivery. There was a noticeable lack of interest in forward commitments for combed cotton goods.

It was reported that finished goods have been moving in slightly better volume but those orders were also for quick delivery. Retailers are willing to pay extra transportation charges rather than carry a reasonable stock on their shelves.

Export business on sub-count cotton voiles which has run into fairly heavy yardage during recent weeks has decreased lately although spot deliveries are still well taken. Substantial volumes of 44 squares have been taken for this account recently at 3½c for spots and 3c for later deliveries. The cheaper grades of 60x52s are also believed to have gone for export. Surplus stocks of these goods were disposed of in some cases at as low as 4¾c which is considered a sacrifice price.

Since this load has been taken off the market cotton voiles have worked into a better position, and new goods of this construction sell at from 5c to 5½c. There is still a fair demand for 70s. pima yarn voiles 30-inch 68x72s. at 10c to 10½c, according to make

All rayon taffetas for quick delivery were offered by some at 17¾c, while futures brought 17½c for 76x52s. The 84x60s sold at 10½c for any delivery Panne satins of all rayon yarns sold well. The most prominent number was 225x64s, which sold at 44c, but many deviations from this construction were sold at prices ranging between 52½c and 47½c.

Buyers continue to insist on low prices almost regardless of quality. Sales of piqués have recently reflected this attitude. Combed goods were taken in very small lots, whereas there were large orders for carded piques, notably the 104x72s, at around 7¼-½c.

Sales of 40-inch 8.50-yard 88x80s combed lawns were made at 7½-⅝c, with some holding for 7¾c. Carded lawns 36-inch 10.00-yard 72x76s sold at 4½c southern and 4⅞c eastern. Organdies brought 5⅛c for small lots of 40-inch 9.00-yard 72x68s and 5¼c for the 39-inch 11.00-yard 68x56s.

Southern mills are taking some fine goods business from the eastern mills. Poplins 102x48s 37-inch 3.40-yard two-ply and singles sold at 14c southern and 14½c eastern. Many buyers preferred the eastern goods and paid the difference.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	33	33½
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	29⅝	28½
Amer Chain deb 6s '33	83¾	83¼
Amer Cyanamid 5s '42	80	80
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	44¾	43¾
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	68⅝	68⅜
Amer Smelting 5s '47	92	92
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	100½	100¼
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	106	106
Amer T&T col 5s '46	102	101½
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	100	99½
Amer T&T 5s '65	100	99¾
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	104⅞	104½
Amer Type Founders 6s '40	87	87
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	80	80
Anglo-Chile Nit 7s '45	12	12
Armour & Co 4½s '39	76	75½
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	65	64½
Armstrong Cork 5s '60	60½	60½
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	82⅝	82
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	90⅝	90
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	93	93
Atch T&SF 4s Reg	86½	86⅛
Atlanta & Dany 1st 4s '48	34	34
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	85	85
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	85⅞	85½
Balt & Ohio 4s PLEWV div '41	79¼	79
Balt & Ohio 4s Tol & C div '59	58	58
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	84½	84
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	56	55½
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	69¾	69½
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	82	80
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	94¾	94⅜
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	86⅜	86⅛
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	78½	78½
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	103	103
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	103	103
Ben Ind Loan 6s '46	80	80
Beeth Steel pur mon 5s '36	96	96
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	94⅜	93¾
Boston NY 4s	62	62
Boston & Maine 4¾s '61	72¼	72¼
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	16¼	15
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	102½	102½
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	90½	90⅛
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	76	76
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45	102¾	102¾
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	97¼	97⅛
Buff Gen Elec 4½s B '81	94¾	94½
Buff R & P 4½s '57	56½	56½
Bur Cr N 5s	83½	83⅛
Bush Term con 5s '55	60	60
Calif Fruit P 5s '38	67	65¾
Calif Gas & Elec 5s '37	101	101
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	83½	82¾
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	73¼	73¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	83¼	83⅛
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	83½	82½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	82¼	81⅞
Can Nat Ry 4½s '55	85	85
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	89	89
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	90	89
Can North deb 6½s '46	100½	100
Can North deb 7s '40	99	98¾
Can Pacific deb 4s	68⅞	68¾
Can Pacific 5s '54	78	78
Can Pacific 5s '42	88	88
Can Pacific 5s '44	84	84
Cen H Gas 5s	99¼	99¼
Cen of Ga con 5s '45	53	53
Cen Ill El & Gas 1st 5s '51	76¼	76
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	84½	84½
Certainteed 5½s '48	41	41
Ches Corp 5s '47	68	67⅞
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	89¾	89¾
Chicago B & Q 4½s '77	86½	86⅜
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	16½	16½
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	54½	54¼
Chicago Ind & Lou 5s '66	35	35
Chicago Ind & L rfg 6s '47	60	60
Chicago M&StP cv 4½s '32 ct	71	71
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	9⅞	9½
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	38½	38
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037 "C"	43½	43
Chicago & Nw 4¼s cv '49	32¾	32½
Chicago & Nw 5½s '54	83	82
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	68¼	68
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 A	56	56
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	44	43½
Chicago TerHau & SE 5s '60	43	43
Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63	91¼	91¼
Chicago Un Sta 5s '44	98¼	98¼
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	70¼	70¼
Chicago & W Indiana 5½s '62	83	83
Childs Co 5s '43	44	44
Cin Un T 5s rct	98	97¾
Clev CC&StL div 4s '90	72	72
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	90	89¾
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	96	96
Colo & So 4½s '80 A	70	69½
Columbia Gas & E Co 5s deb '61	83	82½
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 Apr	85	85
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	85	84
Columbus Ry Pr L 4½s '57	86	86
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	90	89
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	20¾	20¾
Con Gas 4½s '39	95¾	95⅞
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	104¾	104¾
Consum Pow un 5s '52	100	100
Container Corp 5s ct '43	15½	15½
Container Corp 6s '46	34	34
Cuba Cane Sug Prod 6s '50	2¾	2¾
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	24¾	24¾
Cuba RR 6s '36	36	36
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	87	86¾
Del Uow & Lt 4½s '71	85	85
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51	90¾	90¾
Den & Rio & Wn 5s '55	33	33
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	43½	43¼
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	93¼	92¾
Detroit Ed 5s '33	101	101
Detroit Ed 5s' 49	101	100¾
Detroit Ed 5s '62	100	100
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	84⅝	84⅜
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	95½	95
East Tenn Va & Ga RR	87	86½
Edison Ill Co of Bklyn 4s	96½	96½
Erie RR ref 5s '67	43¾	43¾
Erie RR gen lien reg	57	57
Erie RR gen lien	61	61
Erie RR gen 5s '75	43½	43
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	26	26
Fla East Coast 5s '74	5⅞	5⅝
Fre Elk Mo Val 6s	95	95
Gen Am Inv 5s '52	80½	80½
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	102½	102
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39	75½	75½
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	23¾	23⅜
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	80½	80
Gotham S Hos '36	79	79
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	96½	96
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	99	98¾
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	72½	72½
Great Northern 7s '36 A	96½	95¾
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	35½	35½
Hoe & Co 6½s '34	18	17⅞
Houston Oil 5½s '40	63	63
Hudson Co Gas 5s '49	100	100
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	63	62½
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	87	87
Humble Oil 5s '37	98½	98⅛
Humble Oil 5½s '32	100½	100½
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	101	100¾
Ill Central 4s '53	48	48
Ill Central rfg 4s '55	54	53
Ill Central 4¾s '66	43	42½
Ill Central 5s '52	58	58
Ill Central 6½s '36	68	68
Ill Central CStL&NO 4½s '63	44¾	44½
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	51	48¾
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	57¼	56
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	53	52
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	58	57½
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	58	57½
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	43	41½
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	78	77¾
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	66	66
Int & G Nor 5s B '56	43¾	42¾
Int & G Nor 5s C '56	43½	43½
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	49½	49½
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	50	49½
Int Paper 6s '55	30½	30½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	43	43
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	51	51
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	46¾	45
Kan City FtSkMem 6s '36	61½	61
Kendall Co 5½s ww '48	59¾	59¾
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	68¼	68¼
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	85½	85
Keith Albee Orpheum 6s '46	48	48
Kentucky Cen 4s '87	70	70
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '33	90	90
Lowe's Inc 6s '41	89	88¾
Long Island rfg 4s '49	81½	81½
Long Island NS 5s '32	100	100
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	48	47½
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	96½	96¼
L&N uni 4s '40	88	88
L&N rfg 5s 2003 B	75	75
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42	5	5
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	41½	41½
Marion Steam S 6s	33	30
Meade 6s '45 ww	48½	48½
Metro Water 5½s '50	47⅝	47½
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	95½	95½
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	90	89½
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	90½	90
Min & StL col 5s '34	5	5
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	47	47
Mo K & T pl 4s B '62	66	66
Mo K & T 4½s '78	67	67
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	58½	58
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	75⅞	75⅞
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	32	31½
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	52¾	51¾
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	50¾	50
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	50¼	50¼
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	50¼	50¼
Mo Pac 5s '38	50¾	50
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	37⅜	36½
Mobile & Ohio 4½s '77	17½	17½
Mobile & O mont 5s '47	21	21
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	93½	93½
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	73	73
Murray Body 6½s '34	95½	95
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	93	92½
Nat Steel 5s	78½	78¼
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	96⅝	96⅝
N O T & M 5½s '54	39¼	39¼
NORLS T 4s	66	66
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	74½	74⅜
NYC&HR con 4s A '98	79¼	79¼
NYC&HR 4½s N	70½	70
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	70½	70
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	76½	76⅛
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	90½	90½
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	38	38
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	68½	65¾
NY Dock Co 5s '38	37½	37½
NY Edison 5s '44	103¼	101⅝
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	109	108¾
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	93½	93½
NY GELH&P 5s '48	103⅞	103⅝
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '55	66	66
NY NH&H 4½s '67	72¼	72
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	92½	92½
NY Railway inc 6s '65	2⅛	2⅛
NY Steam Corp 5s '51	105	105
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	98½	98½
Niag Share 5½s '50	68½	68½
Norf & W con 4s '96	91	90½
North Am Co 5s '61	87	86½
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	88	87
Nor Am Ed 5s A '37	88¾	88½
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	94	94
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	100	100
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	63	63
Nor Pacific pr lin 4s '97	80½	80½
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	90	89⅛
Nor Pacific 6s D	77	77
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	94½	94⅛
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	104½	104¼
Ohio Pub Serv 7s B '47	101	101
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	80	80
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	100⅛	100
Paramount Public 5½s '50	53	52
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	70½	70
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	58	57⅝
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	78	77
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	88	87½
Penn Railroad con 4s sta '48	89¼	89¼
Penn Railroad 4s '52	78	78
Penn Railroad con 4½s '60	93¾	93¾
Penn Railroad 4½s D '81	75⅜	75⅜
Penn Railroad 5s '64	84½	84½
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	89⅝	89⅝
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	100½	100⅜
Phillips ePt 5½s '39	60¾	59¼
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	90	89⅜
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	49½	49½
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	63½	63½
Pitts McKeesport	100⅛	100⅛
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	29¾	29½
Public Svc E&G 4s	91	91
Pure Oil 5½s '37	75¼	75
Pure Oil 5½s '40	71¼	70½
Radio Keith ct p pd	100½	100½
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	73⅜	73⅛
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	54¼	53¾
Richfield Oil 6s '44	14	14
Richfield Oil Co of Cal ct	13½	13½
Rio G & W col 4s '49	54¼	54¼
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	31	31
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	24½	24½
St Louis SW con 4s '32	87	87
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	85	85
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	2¾	2¾
Shell Pipe 5s '52	76⅝	76⅜
Shell Union 5s '47	70½	70
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	70½	70⅜
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	91⅜	91⅜
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	85½	85½
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	90¾	90
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42	94	94
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	89	86
Solvay Amer Inv 5s '42	85¾	85⅜
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	100½	100⅜
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	82⅜	82½
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	68	68
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	68¼	65¾
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	82½	82½
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	47	46
Southern Ry con 5s '94	85	84½
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	57⅝	57⅝
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	62½	62
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	101	101
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	101	100¾
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	92½	92½
Swift & Co 5s	97	97
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	101⅝	101⅛
Texas Corp 5s '44	80½	79¾
Tex & Pac 5s D '80	70	70
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	49¾	49¾
Third Ave adj 5s '60	38½	38
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	60	60
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	92½	92½
Union Pacific 4½s '67	84	84
Union Pacific 5s	98	97½
United Biscuit 6s '42	98	98
US Rubber Co 5s '47	45	44½
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	70	70
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	40	39⅜
Util Uow & Lt 5½s '47	40½	40
Wabash RR 1st 5s '39	73½	73½
Wabash RR 2d 5s '39	57	57
Walworth 6s '45	20½	20
Warner Quinlan 6s '39	31	31
Warner Sugar 1st 7s '41	100	100
Warren Bros 6s '41	44	44
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	101	100½
Western Electric 5s '44	99½	99½
Western NY & Pa 4s '43	77	77
Western Pacific 5s A '46	46	45½
Western Union 5s '50	73	72
Western Union 5s '51	67⅞	67⅞
Western Union 5s '60	67⅜	67⅛
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	99¾	99¾
Wilkesbarre & East 1st 5s '42	26	26
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	83¼	83¼
Wis Cen gen 1st 4s '49	39	38½
Wis Cen 4s S&D div '36	34	33½

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Mar 8	Mar 7
3½s '47	98.30	98.19	98.25	98.20
1st 4¼s '47	100.5	100.2	100.5	10..2
4th 4¼s '38	100.14	100.9	100.13	100.9
US 3s '55	90.3	89.27	90.3	89.25
US 3½s '49	9.122	9.16	91.22	91.8
US 3½s '43 Mar	95.20	95.9	95.14	95.4
US 3½s'43 June	95.20	95.9	95.20	95.6
US 3¾s '47	94.20	94.14	94.20	94.10
US 3¾s '56	97.14	97.10	97.13	97.10
US 4s '54	100.18	100.5	100.18	100.5
US 4¼s '52	103.8	103.2	103.8	102.31

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	39	39
Alpine Mon Stl 7s '55	48	48
Antioquia 2nd 7s '57	9⅜	9⅜
Antioquia 7s A '45	13	11½
Antioquia III 7s '57	9⅜	9⅜
Antwerp 5s '58	72¾	72¾
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	56	56
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	63½	63¼
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	64¼	64¼
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	64¼	64¼
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	63¾	63¾
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	64¼	64¼
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	64¼	64¼
Australia 4½s '56	55¾	54¾
Australia 5s '55	60	59½
Australia 5s '57	60	59½
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	49½	49½
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	91⅜	91
Belgium (King) 6s '55	88⅛	87¾
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	93½	93½
Belgium (King) 7s '55	100¼	100
Belgium (King) 7s '56	100¼	100
Berlin (City) 6s '58	26⅜	26
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	29	29
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	39½	39½
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	37	37
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	30¼	30
Berlin Elec 6s '55	30	29¼
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69	6	6
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	6¼	6¼
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	7¾	7¾
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	102	101¾
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	20	19⅝
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	25	25
Brazil (US) 7½s '52	70	70
Brazil (US) 8s '41	31	30¼
Bremen 7s '35	37¾	37⅜
Brisbane 5s '57	48½	46⅞
Brisbane 5s '58	47	46¼
Budapest (City) 6s '62	22	21
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	35¼	33½
Bulgaria 7s '67	20	20
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	16	16
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	94	94
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	79½	79
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	95½	95
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	16⅜	16⅜
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	14	14
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	14⅛	14
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	14	14
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	13⅞	13⅞
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	18	18
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	35¼	35⅛
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	21	21
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	25¼	24½
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	24¾	23½
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53	64	64
Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42	38	38
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	37⅝	37⅝
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	74½	74½
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	13⅜	13⅜
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s B '52	99	99
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	68¾	68½
Denmark (King) 6s '42	86	85⅜
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 1st '40	42	42
Duke Price Power 6s '66	79	78
Dutch El sf 6s '62	87¾	87
Finland 5½s '58	49	48⅞
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	50¾	50¾
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	83½	83½
Frankfort 6½s '53	55¾	55¾
French (Rep) 7s '49	115¼	115¼
French (Rep) 7½s '41	116¼	116
German 7s '49	62¼	61¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	37	36½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	36⅜	36½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	41	40⅝
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	28	28
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	35½	35
Germ Gen Elec 7s '45	48	48
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	38¾	38
Good Hope L&SW 7s '45	23½	28½
Greek 7s '64	54⅝	54⅝
Harpen 6s '49 ww	41	41
Ilsedr Steel 6s '48	22	22
Irish Free State 5s '60	72¼	72¼
Italian Credit Con 7s A '37	90	90
Italy (King) 7s '51	88	88
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	47½	47
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	56¾	56¾
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	60¾	60
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	69⅜	69⅜
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	55	54¾
Lyons (City) 6s '34	101⅝	101⅝
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	101¾	101¾
Medellin 6½s '54	12	12
Meridionale El 7s '57	79¾	79¾
Milan (City) 6½s '52	65¼	66¼
Montecatin 7s '37 xw	76	75⅞
New South Wales 5s '57	53	52¾
Nord Rys 6½s '50	101	100½
Norway (King) 5½s '65	78⅞	77⅞
Norway (King) 6s '44	82	82
Norway (King) 6s '52	79	78¾
Ont Pow Svc 5½s '50	61	61
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	56	56
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '52	58	58
Panama (Rep) 5½s '53	94½	94½
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68	96½	96½
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	5¾	5¾
Peru (Gov) 6s '61	5⅞	5⅞
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	57⅞	57½
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	61½	61
Prague (City) 7½s '52	94	94
Prussia 6s '52	28¾	28¾
Queensland (State) 6s '47	64	64
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	37	36⅞
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	35¾	35¾
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55 ww	36	36
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	11	11
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	10½	10½
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	12½	12⅛
Rome (City) 6½s '52	68½	68
Royal Dutch 4s '45 ww	77¼	76½
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	26¼	26¼
Saxon State 6½s '46	41¼	41¼
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	41	41
Silesia (Prov) 7s '56	44	44
Sydney 5½s '55	46½	46½
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	87½	86¼
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	56¾	56¼
Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53	53½	53⅛
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	98¾	97
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	23¼	23¼
Uni Stl W 6½s C '51	23	23

Building and Auto Industries Better

AMONG the heavier industries some gains have been made recently which point to somewhat larger than seasonal increase. Building construction awards during the first half of February made a daily gain of $2,000,000 compared with the last week in January. The

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor Rate 60 cents a line Minimum space four lines An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings Write or call for detailed information

AGENTS WANTED

SHAMMY SHINER, the washable polishing cloth for silver and other metals; sells everywhere and repeats; no liquids, pastes or powders needed; agents buy outright at big discount; large profits; men and women agents wanted. ECONOMY POLISHER CO., Inc., 118 Spring St., New York City.

AIRPLANES

FOR SALE—New Lambert 90 Monocoupe, licensed, balloon wheels, brakes, extra instruments; cost $3600; has flown only 30 hours. Full information 622 E. Ashby Place, San Antonio, Texas.

DISTRIBUTORS WANTED

DISTRIBUTORS wanted to buy on consignments. We have a few restricted territories left for men who are active; article is a practical rubberized garment for men and women. G. G. CLARK, 6648 S. Halsted, Chicago, Ill.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS $1500 to $25,000—The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 22 years recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for position of the calibre indicated; the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements and identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY, INC., 120 Downtown Building, Buffalo, New York.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

SHADOW LAWN

Home offering comforts and attention for those desiring rest and study; 6 miles from Washington, D. C.; booklet on request. Address MANAGER, East Falls Church, Va.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

WOMEN—Sell our costume jewelry direct to customers; consignments sent; liberal commission. ERSKINE HILL, 130 W. 42nd St., New York City.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

A STEP toward financial independence is offered to few women of refinement through distribution of an exclusive cosmetic; commission. DIJON, Westport, Conn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN, age 34, married, college education, 14 years' experience in architect's office; detailer in woodworking mill; fullsizing for cut stone company, and scheduling for builder on government buildings. L. W. KRANERT, 1548 27th St., Des Moines, Ia.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings Write or call for detailed information

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APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

NEW YORK CITY East 191st St. (2525 Morris Ave.) 4 blocks from new Christian Science church Modern apartment house facing St James Park one block subway 3-4-5 rooms $55 up electric refrigeration resident management RAymond 9-9893

APARTMENTS TO LET

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Eight large rooms, reception hall, two baths, all rooms outside; General Electric refrigeration. Apply to Superintendent or

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NEW YORK CITY, 114 WEST 70TH STREET
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3-ROOM APARTMENTS, $35.00 AND $40.00
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5-ROOM APARTMENT $50.00
STEAM HEATED, continuous hot water, janitor services. Inquire ISENBERG BROS., 331 Mass. Ave., Boston. Tel. Comm. 9330.

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ATTRACTIVE DRESS SHOP in hotel for sale, very reasonable rent, no lease; good alteration business from outside customers pays well; owner wishes to reside in another city. Box P-8, Room 1804, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

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DRESSMAKER—Experienced, cutting, finishing remodeling; curtains and draperies; home or out by day. Phone Edgecombe 4-3815 (New York City).

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ALL kinds of office and sales positions for men and women. 198 Broadway, New York City. THE PERSONNEL COMPANY, Cortlandt 7-2363.

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Also Coal and Coke
28 Church St., N. Y. C. Cortlandt 7-6935

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions, 280 Broadway, New York City. Tel. Worth 2-2080.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Governesses, infants' nurses, attendants, housekeepers. 431 Riverside Drive, University 4-5342, N. Y. C.

FURRIERS

FURS REPAIRED, relined, renovated, lowest prices; expert workmanship; we call and deliver. CANTOR BROS., 165 Tremont Street, Boston. Lib. 2724.

HOMES TO SHARE

GIBSON, VALLEY STREAM, L. I., N. Y.—Business woman desires to share nicely furnished home with one or two business girls or couple; garage; 5 min. to station. 17 Orleans Rd.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

HARBOR VIEW—A home for rest or to receive care; located on beautiful Northport Bay. MRS. THOMPSON. 46 Bayview Avenue, Long Beach, L. I.

Tenacre, Inc.
Tel. Princeton 755 PRINCETON, N. J.
Rest Home of refinement; highest standards; experienced care if needed. New Jersey State License. Descriptive Booklet. Under management of MRS. KATHRYN BARMORE.

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HOWARD HAYWARD
Interior Decorator
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HATS made to fit the individual, expert hat remodeling; moderate prices. MME. REIS, 3 West 8th Street, Hotel Marleton, New York City.

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N. Y. C., 11 W. 42nd St.—Practitioner's office, afterrooms and evenings; light, cheerful, completely furnished, LO 5-3664 (Room 1998).

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Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y. Artistic and cultured environment for study and recreation. Modern heating; open fireplace.
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REAL ESTATE

KENNEBUNKPORT, ME.—For sale, at very attractive price, modern hotel property; accommodation for 100 guests; garage connected; would consider lease to responsible parties. Inquire S. B. SANDERSON, Art., 95 Exchange St., Portland, Me.

LYNBROOK, L. I.—Circumstances necessitate early sale of 9-room home, large sun porch; ideal location; lot 87x230; choice residential section; shade trees, shrubbery; $15,000. Write Box L-7, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

Local Classified

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3 Revere St., Jamaica Plain, Mass. Delightful year-round home, spacious verandas, open fireplaces, exclusive residential section. American plan—moderate rates Featuring chicken and duck Sunday dinners, $1
N. V. STRODTH, Mgr JAM alea 2654

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ROOM and board with private family in mountains of western North Carolina, near large lake, over 2000 feet above sea level; large room, hot and cold running water, private bath, steam heat, sleeping porch; excellent meals; place to rest; rates $18.00 per week.
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TUXEDO NORTH CAROLINA

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Rooms in select homes, $7.00 up
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THE PIERREPONT
Pierrepont at Hicks St., Brooklyn
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N. Y. C., 2025 Broadway (70th), Apt. 5-F—Single room adjoining bath, shower, elevator, comfort, refinement, special rate. End. 2-9461.

N. Y. C., 431 Riverside Drive (116th), Apt. 2—Single, double; temporary, permanent; running water; Christian Scientists preferred. University 4-5342.

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Mount Morris Park Sanatorium
10 MOUNT MORRIS PARK WEST
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Cor. 121st, East of Lenox Ave., N. Y. C. Two floors have been set apart for the exclusive use of Christian Scientists; best of care; Christian Science nurses in attendance; maternity cases accepted.

Telephone Harlem 7-7880

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MASTER MARINER wishes yacht position; 40 years' experience; acquainted on St. Lawrence and Lakes. W. C. KITCHELL, 2251 N. W. 60th St., Miami, Fla.

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EXPERIENCED woman desires position, companion, housekeeper; willing to serve in any capacity. 4609 Cedar Avenue, Philadelphia. Baring 7411.

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Telephone Hoboken 2-2446

ETHEL CUNNINGHAM, pupil of Curry, Boston; voice, diction, laughter, pantomime, stage, screen, platform. FLANDERS, 133 W. 47th, N. Y. C.

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PIANO instruction, home of pupil, excellent results, beginners and advanced students. MRS. G. SEEKE, Laur. 8-5789. St. Albans, L. I., N. Y.

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ONTARIO

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"The Laundry Does It Best"
Wet Wash—Ready to iron, 5c lb. Thrifty—Flatwork ironed, all else returned damp, 5c lb. Rough Dry—Flatwork ironed, everything dried, starched where necessary, 10c lb.
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580 Hamilton Rd. St. Joseph's Hospital

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(Continued)

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Footwear needs for all the family
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QUALITY
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BUNS and ROLLS
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Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or Post Wanted heading.

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Moderate terms. Comfortable and under personal supervision of Proprietress.
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First Class Family Hotel. Moderate Terms. Under personal supervision of the Proprietor and his wife. For tariff apply F. HUGHES.

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Running water—hot and cold—in every bedroom.
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DAILY FEATURES

All Nature

Hay-Scented Fern

(Dennstedtia punctilobula)

Where: Generally in moist places, growing most luxuriantly in shade; smaller and more inclined to grow in clumps where exposed to the sun. Found from Nova Scotia to Georgia and Alabama, rarer westward to Minnesota.

Distinguishing features: A pronounced sweetish, somewhat hay-scented odor; highly decorative fronds, lacy appearance and rampant habit. Fruit dots are small, globular, marginal, each placed on the apex of a free vein or fork. Rootstock slender and creeping, sending up new fronds, frequently in tangled clumps.

Several persons have written this column asking what ferns they may plant with reasonable chances of success in their gardens, saying that one year seems to be the longest they will grow when transplanted. Here at least is a fern which anyone may obtain in most any part of eastern America and which will grow luxuriantly in every garden, but, once established, it is almost impossible to eradicate. It has a particular liking for rocky pastures where it is almost the only fern growing, with the possible exception of the bracken. Clustering around the granite boulders of New England hills it is easily identified. If questions of identity arise, just pick a frond and rub it between your palms. If a strong aromatic odor is noticeable it is without doubt the hay-scented fern.

Formerly called "Dicksonia," for James Dickson, an English cryptogamic botanist, this plant is one which has undergone much discussion and changing of names. Even yet, many who have not become familiar with recent changes in terms refer to it as the "boulder fern," "gossamer fern," or "mountain fern."

Geological history as recorded in the rocks tells us of an age when flowering plants were not in existence, and when instead of the beautiful deciduous shade trees we have in our woods today, ferns grew to the size of many of our tallest trees. The coal beds of Pennsylvania and elsewhere were formed by wholesale burial of widespread forests of ferns millions of years ago, according to geologists. Among the fossils and impressions frequently found in these deposits are many varieties of smaller ferns as well as some which resemble quite closely such present-day species as the hay-scented, maiden-hair, lady, chain, or even some of the woodferns.

A Quotation for Today

HAPPINESS is a great love and much serving.
—OLIVE SCHREINER

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Brethren, been (Mrs. A. H., who reports hearing the first as *brothern* or *brethern*, and the second as *bean*) —The first is *breth'-ren* (each e short, *th* as in *then*, not *thin*).

The second is preferably *bin*, at least in America. The pronunciation as *bean* prevails in Great Britain.

"No one who has lived on earth was so obedient . . . as Christ Jesus" (Reader," who spots this in a Boston periodical) — A very common mistake. By the omission of "other," the very one it is meant to include later on is, unfortunately, excluded. What this sentence implies is that Christ Jesus did not live on earth! A proper construction would be: "No other individual who has lived on earth was so obedient . . . as Christ Jesus."

Headquarters (Miss C. B., who asks whether to use a singular or plural verb after this word in "Their headquarters are (or is) in New York")—The following statement has just been received from the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary: "'Headquarters' is generally used as a plural, but sometimes as a singular. Thus we say, 'Washington's headquarters were surrounded,' but cases are sometimes found of the use as a singular." The plural verb may, then, be regarded as preferred in the inquirer's sentence.

The earliest use of the word, of which we have any record, was by Clarendon in 1647: "Edge-hill . . . where the head-quarters of the earl *was*." (Here the writer used the word in the singular.) But in 1660 the same author wrote: "The headquarters of the Army *were* at Windsor." (Plural.)

Our working rule has been to use a singular verb only when the concept or sense was singular, as, "Headquarters knows about this."

Those who desire to play safe may indulge in a little rephrasing. For example, "Edge-hill was the headquarters of the earl," "Windsor was the headquarters of the army," "New York is their headquarters," "This is known to headquarters," etc.

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

Did You Know That—

California, according to a recent survey, seems to be the only state without a notable monument to Washington in its parks or civic centers?

Canada produced 82,614 automobiles last year, almost 50 per cent under the previous year?

Speaker Garner recently received a gavel, made of mesquite wood, which weighed 400 pounds?

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

What She Could

Bristol, Eng.

LAST year an enterprising woman here, 88 years of age, was given a bundle of travelers' samples of dress materials, flannelettes and sheetings—bits of stuff some folks would think almost worthless.

These she made into useful articles, such as string bags, pot holders and fancy worked calendar supports, which she sold to her friends. With the proceeds she has been able (through a mission worker) to provide 100 pounds of coal each to 20 needy persons.

In addition this year, with a friend's help, she has made little garments, blankets and sheets, etc., out of these small pieces, which she has supplied where needed.

Truly it may be said of this indefatigable lady, "She hath done what she could."

What They Say

Less Noise

"It is possible that noise abatement is the only thing necessary to put America on a musical par with other nations more famous for their composers and artists." — *Alma Gluck.*

Cancellation

"In some countries people have too quickly announced that debts and reparations should be canceled."—*Pierre Laval, former Premier of France.*

Coöperation

"Our national prosperity depends upon foreign trade, just as our national peace depends upon international coöperation."—*Alfred Fink.*

Von Hindenburg

"If I am not elected, I will be spared the reproach of having voluntarily left my post in difficult times."—*President von Hindenburg.*

The Children's Corner

Percy, Edward, and Their Aunt Polly Travel in the Snow

"IT HAD been snowing all night," said Uncle Peter, "so that when the Pigs came downstairs to breakfast and looked out of the windows, there was the beautiful snow all over everything and all over everywhere. And it was the same way at the Elephants' when the Elephants came downstairs to breakfast. When they looked out of the windows, there was the beautiful snow all over everything and all over everywhere."

"I expect Percy was pleased," said Jimmie.

"And I guess Edward was pleased," said Jennie.

"They were in ecstasies," said Uncle Peter. "As Percy Pig said to his family, 'And to think that this is Saturday, and there wouldn't be any school anyway, so we can enjoy the beautiful snow without the regret of feeling that it has closed the schools for the day!' And at just about the same time Edward Elephant was saying just about the same thing to Mr. and Mrs. Elephant as they sat down at breakfast.

"Mr. Pig and Mr. Elephant felt rather differently about it, for they both knew that the beautiful snow would delay their trains to the city where they had what are called offices and did what is called business, and neither of them enjoyed wearing their great clumsy overshoes. Aunt Polly Pig, too, was displeased with the snow because when she looked out of the window again after breakfast she saw that it was quite too deep to permit her to ride her bicycle.

"I should think she might have got on one day without riding her bicycle," said Jennie.

"So she could," said Uncle Peter, "if it had been almost any other day. But you see Aunt Polly had planned to hop on her bicycle after breakfast and ride to the village and buy a spool of cotton. And when she looked out of the window she said, 'Oh, dear! Oh, dear! What shall I do without that spool of cotton!'

"'Don't you worry about that, Aunt Polly,' said Percy Pig. 'Just as soon as I have got on my outdoor things I will get Edward and then we will go to the village and get your spool of cotton.'

"'You dear child!' said Aunt Polly. 'But I am afraid that would be no help. I am very particular about a spool of cotton, and I always like to pick it out myself. Then I am sure of getting just the spool of cotton I want.'"

"I should think she might have written it on a piece of paper," said Jimmie.

"So should I," said Uncle Peter. "But Aunt Polly didn't. 'No, my dear nephew,' said Aunt Polly, 'I should have to go myself. And if I can't ride my bicycle, why, of course I can't go.' 'But Oh, Aunt Polly!' said Percy Pig. 'You can go. I will get Edward, and then we will get our sled Dasher, and then you can sit nicely on the sled, and Edward and I will drag it to the village, and you can pick out your spool of cotton yourself.'"

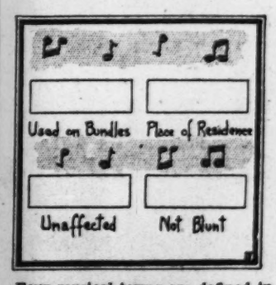
"I think that was a great deal to ask of them," said Jennie.

"They enjoyed doing it," said Uncle Peter. "Percy Pig put on his winter things and hurried off to Edward Elephant's house, and while he was gone Aunt Polly put on her winter things. Then Percy and Edward got out their sled, which was quite large and painted bright red and named Dasher, and Aunt Polly sat on the sled, and away they went. And when they got to the village and Aunt Polly had picked out her spool of cotton, she bought Percy and Edward one nice lollipop apiece."

The Adventures of Waddles

1. FRIEND LEGHORN BILL HAD THIS TO SAY, IN HIS WELL KNOWN EMPHATIC WAY:
2. "MOST BIRDS ARE RIGHTLY NAMED," SAYS HE, "BUT ONE EXCEPTION PUZZLES ME.
3. "I THINK THE CROW'S NAME A MISFIT; HE CANNOT CROW A LITTLE BIT."
4. "WHY SHOULD HE, BILL? YOU FOWLS SUPPLY WHAT CROWING IS REQUIRED," SAID I.

Musical Terms Puzzle



Four musical terms are defined in this puzzle. Can you name them?

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Verse Puzzle:

Thoughtful words
And winning smiles
Smooth rough places,
Shorten miles.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MARCH 8, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

Kidnaping and Cocktails

RARE is the news event—be it a treasury deficit or a home brew explosion—that wet propagandists do not undertake to turn into an argument against prohibition. An attempt now is being made to trace a connection between the Eighteenth Amendment and the kidnaping racket, to which the deplorable Lindbergh case has called public attention.

A New York newspaper asserts this practice of abduction as a business of underworld gangs "began as a by-product of the illicit liquor traffic." Yet a writer who is no defender of prohibition has traced the history of criminal gangs in the United States back more than a hundred years. And it is declared by competent investigators that many of the gangs now being crushed were engaged in labor or trade intimidation, gambling and other law violations before they tried beer-running. One may question, too, whether they are more than a remnant of the underworld which once battened about the saloon.

The history of kidnaping records that during the late seventeenth and early eighteenth century children to the number of several thousand were stolen in England and transported to the American colonies to become bond servants. Today in China the principal apprehension of the wealthy is that they may be carried off and held for ransom by bandit gangs. No "bigoted" effort to suppress the alcoholic liquor traffic seems to have been a necessary prologue to either of these waves of organized abductions.

The argument of the dry-law critic is, of course, that profits from the bootlegging of liquor have given gangs a working capital they did not have before—a source of funds which they have used for the corruption of officials as well as for further crime. This presents probably the most serious question that has been raised as to the wisdom, or rather the timeliness, of the prohibition method of dealing with the liquor evil. It leads inescapably, though, to the oft-posed question, Which is responsible for these profits, the law which in the public interest forbids liquors or the selfish appetite which pays bootleggers and gunmen a premium to break the law?

The persons who agitate against the Volstead Act from motives of profit or thirst have it largely in their power to stop the flow of gang revenues by ceasing to buy liquor. Instead, many of them flaunt their disobedience of the law and encourage others to do so. Consequently, the United States finds itself compelled to wage virtual warfare against the alcohol traffic. In war many suffer who are least to blame. And in gangdom's challenge to society the injuries, unfortunately, are not always confined to those whose patronage has fed racketeering, but sometimes fall upon the innocent. Is not this likewise true of the malevolent effects of alcoholic liquor itself?

It is because the nation has seen so much of the negligence of drunken fathers, the recklessness of drunken drivers and the ruthlessness of drink-inflamed criminals that it has resolved, by constitutional processes not readily alterable, upon a plan of campaign aimed at the root of the evil. If in war one section of the country refused to join in the national purpose and insisted upon trafficking with the enemy, it could not well complain to the rest of the country if it were invaded. The logical course is for all the states to attack not the law, but its violation, and to fall in line with enforcement and observance.

Then, to whatever extent the illicit liquor traffic is a feeder to other forms of crime and racketeering, its influence will be wiped out. The states may be assured that any force they exert against the sources of bootleg liquor will not be lost in their effect on the suppression of all crime, including the sort that has lately so shocked the public conscience.

Speed in the Stratosphere

FEW developments in aviation are more interesting in their possibilities than the effort to design heavier-than-air craft for the exploration of the stratosphere. And among the most interesting individual prospects of the development which is taking place in France, Germany, Italy and Russia is that the venture into this upper region may be climaxed by a speed record of 500 miles or more an hour.

Bringing speed into the consideration of this unique exploration takes it out of the realm of the merely technical. The average person may not understand the technicalities of speed, but the phrase "miles per hour" will awaken him in the middle of the most involved mechanistic discourse.

In comparison with some other forms of flying, altitude record achievements have attracted little attention. A climb to a height of six and one-half miles could not hope to compete with a dash at 406 miles an hour in capturing the public's imagination. What aviation has been able to do horizontally, therefore, always has seemed much more important than its accomplishments in the vertical.

Perhaps this situation is destined for a sudden and sharp change. If by climbing to altitudes of 50,000 to 65,000 feet, as the stratosphere planes are being designed to do, these craft can attain a speed of better than 500 miles an hour, then what can be accomplished near the earth is going to become relatively unimportant in aeronautics.

Up in the stratosphere, which begins around the 41,000 feet to which Lieut. Apollo Soucek soared to a world's record, the resistance to forward movement is about one-fifth what it is at ordinary flying heights. The question of whether man can travel faster there, with the advantage of reduced resistance, can be answered affirmatively if aircraft can be made which will travel in such a light atmosphere. Lieutenant Soucek explained his inability to climb above the fringe of the stratosphere as due to the fact there seemed to be nothing for the propeller to "bite" or to sustain the wings of his plane. The stratosphere planes, of course, are being built with these characteristics of their intended environment fully recognized. Perhaps they will be able to do what Lieutenant Soucek's tiny altitude plane was unable to accomplish.

If they are, the "fantastic theory" of climbing eight or ten miles above New York and waiting for the earth to spin around until London is below the plane may become a reality. At any rate, the mere fact that it has speed potentialities can be counted upon to evoke man's interest in the stratosphere. These possibilities throw an entirely new light on it. They make it seem practical—at least for tomorrow.

A Straw in the Wind

THAT silence in Europe is a cloak for action, rather than for inaction, has been shown in the quiet way in which the decision has been taken to renew for Germany the central bank credit of $100,000,000. So much fuss was made by the Bank of France prior to the last extension that many observers stated at the time that when the new maturity fell due the bank would not brook any more delay. Apparently a good deal of constructive work has been going on behind the scenes in the interim.

The renewal of the credit is important in several respects. It is for three months, instead of the expected one month, and for that period, therefore, it removes one possibility of a special drain on Germany's resources in foreign currency. Then it shores up the recent standstill agreement. Germany's commercial creditors have hitherto insisted as a condition of their waiting for their money that the central bankers should wait too.

All that the commercial bankers required was an equal act of self-denial by the central banks. They have now got it to the letter. This time the central bank renewal is reported to have been conditioned on the repayment of 10 per cent of the credit, or $10,000,000. No undue strain is expected to be caused by the qualification, however, not particularly because the sum involved is comparatively small, but because of the offsetting factor of the better tone that emerges out of the negotiations. This is of great value to Germany, not only in itself, but for what it portends in connection with reparations.

For some time past a buoyancy has pervaded the Paris Bourse that seems to have reflected an improvement in reparations conversations as well as home conditions. The market is apparently acting optimistically on hints that the quiet comings and goings among the statesmen are bearing fruit. No delay has been caused by the change in the French Premiership. Premier André Tardieu, with his customary energy, has wasted no time in picking up the threads left to him by M. Pierre Laval. And the dispatch that has attended the renewal of the central bank credit would appear to indicate that the conversations have got beyond the point at which the public left them and have reached a stage of greater agreement not only between debtor and creditors, but among the creditors themselves.

Briand

THE actions of few men have been discussed more violently during their lifetime than those of Aristide Briand. On one side was enthusiastic praise; on the other was bitter denigration. Here was a conviction that his vivid words had vital effects; there it was objected that his discourse merely camouflaged realities. It was urged that he was a wonderful revivifying influence in a Europe crushed by peace treaties; and it was also urged that he was a disintegrating force in a Europe in fermentation.

These contentious voices are now stilled. It is seen that whatever may be the result of his seven years' work on behalf of European reconciliation, he was sincere in purpose and spoke with an eloquence that can only be found in the heart. Nor can it be doubted when polemics and passions subside that he veritably steered Europe away from the confusions and suspicions engendered by war toward the smoother waters of concord and friendship.

His path was strewn with rocks. Not all of them was he able to avoid. Some of them came near wrecking the barque which he piloted. His initiatives, such as that for the creation of a United States of Europe, were criticized as Utopian. He did not always pay full heed to immediate possibilities, and in his eagerness to advance quickly he occasionally made mistakes. But when all allowances are made, there can be but one verdict—that he strove unremittingly for international understandings.

No statesman in Europe deserves better the durable gratitude of mankind. Struck by the horrors of the war, he determined while the conflict was still in progress that he would spare no pains to render the recurrence of strife impossible. His opportunity came three years after the armistice and he immediately endeavored at the Cannes Conference to impose a more reasonable view of reparations, which was the great stumblingblock in Franco-German relations. He failed, but it was a noble failure.

It was left to Edouard Herriot on the French side to begin seriously the policy of rapprochement. Evacuation of the Ruhr followed acceptance of the Dawes plan, which was the dawn of hope for a continent distracted by animosities. With the entrance of Germany into the League of Nations some kind of equality as between victors and vanquished was established. It needed Briand to forward this new policy, and in partnership with Stresemann he pursued the negotiations which culminated in the Locarno pacts and the promises of Thoiry.

Many of his powerful speeches will long linger in the memory of mankind. With such words as "Arrière les canons" and "While I am here there will be no thought of war," he enthused his countrymen and inspired confidence in Germany. Much remained to be done. Years passed before the Young plan prepared the way for evacuation of Rhineland.

Meanwhile Briand had gone beyond his first conception of Franco-German friendship. He conceived a gigantic pact which all nations should sign for the outlawing of war as an instrument of national policy. His name and that of Frank B. Kellogg will be indelibly associated with this splendid embodiment of human aspirations, this magnificent act of faith.

As for his labors in the League of Nations, it is admitted by all that he gave new life to that organization. Time after time from that incomparable international tribune he delivered resounding messages which restored courage, which renewed efforts, which hastened progress toward international ideals. It was Briand who by his clear pronouncements made postponement of the Disarmament Conference impossible, and though he was fated not to be present at this unprecedented congress of nations, his influence has been present in its deliberations.

By a strange irony, circumstances turned somewhat against him and he met with personal checks just at the moment when his policy seemed to be approaching fruition. Others will take up the work he has left, but to him there must go universal praise such as rarely comes to statesmen. He saw that nationalism was not enough, that the countries of the world are interdependent, that only in the solidarity of good purpose and peaceful coöperation can the promises of civilization be fulfilled.

He saw that hatreds and fears must be resolutely put behind us and that the nations must march together in confidence and amity. To this object did he devote with complete self-abnegation the latter years of his life and thereby crowned a career already rich in the honors of statesmanship. Generations to come will look on Briand as one of the world's pioneers for peace.

Toward Perpetual Motion

PERPETUAL motion has long been an aspiration of visionary inventors. It has been practically eliminated as a possibility in the thought of most serious workers. Yet a new clock has just been developed in France which comes as near to being a perpetual motion machine as anything yet devised. This clock employs a source of energy which seems to have been neglected hitherto—the temperature. Temperature is everywhere and it varies everywhere. There is no normal location where the temperature will not change at least one degree in a day. It usually varies over a much wider margin. Yet this new French clock will operate 120 hours on the amount of energy it gets from a single degree's variation.

The method by which this timepiece operates utilizes a U-shaped glass tube, one end of which is insulated against temperature changes. In this tube is mercury. As the exposed end of the U comes in contact with the slightest variations in temperature the differences between it and the insulated end cause the mercury to move over to one side or the other. This change in the weight of the mercury tends to make the U swing like a pendulum, and this swinging stores up energy in the clock. It is said to be absolutely silent and, getting all the power it needs from the temperature changes around it, it is good for an indefinite period.

Power to run a clock is one thing, and power for commercial purposes is another, but it is not beyond possibility that some means of taking advantage of the air temperature variations may ultimately be developed which will form a free and continuous source of power for all purposes. At least this French clock does seem to bring something like perpetual motion much nearer.

The Revolt Against Cheapness

AN ENCOURAGING sign of the times is the very marked reversal which is now becoming evident against abnormally cheap products, particularly in department store trading. A recent survey among department store buyers brought to light a unanimous consensus that a large section of the public is no longer attracted to inferior goods, however cheap they may be.

From both the purchaser's and the merchandiser's points of view, this is a wholesome sign. An insidious form of mass mesmerism is the unreasonable desire to possess many things, merely because they can be purchased at unusually low prices. This human tendency has been quite marked in recent months, but manifestly it has not helped the business situation.

It is only natural in times of seeming lack that people should be attracted by bargains. What many people do not realize, however, is that sound business must be profitable business, and where there is no profit it is eventually the consumer who suffers. Those who are genuinely desirous of contributing toward the reëstablishment of sound business conditions cannot encourage a further drop in commodity prices, for this would mean a lowering of wages and a further curtailment of buying power. Sound goods deserve reasonable prices.

Editorial Notes

The prolonged deadlock in Shanghai has given the radiocasters, at least, time enough to learn the pronunciation of the names in that sector. A costly bill, however, for the radio listeners' geography lesson.

Considering the way some persons live beyond their means, it is fortunate for them that the Government has not levied an "outgo" tax. But that may be what is contained in the proposed sales tax.

The Folly of Being Clever

IF I had my career to go through again there is one thing I would not be. And that is—clever. I would elect to look and act stupid, and nobody would ever pry loose the secret of my remarkable cleverness. In fact, I think I should not admit it even to myself.

This may sound conceited. It is not. It is in disgust, even sorrow, that I admit I am extraordinarily clever.

It is sweet to consider—when I have time to do such a thing—the picture of living an entirely different life. In my leisure moments (I had one back in 1917, I think) I can picture myself going through entire hours, perhaps even whole days, without being called upon to straighten out the difficulties of those who form a satellite of helplessness to my planet of cleverness.

I should like to treat myself some day to a program wherein I should not be compelled to play the protean part of man of all work. I should like to forgo the doubtful fame of being the best gadget fixer, mousetrap setter, oracle of the road, home lawyer, painter, letter writer, baby soother and the legion of other titles by which I am far too well known.

* * *

I made my first false step when I fixed my first water faucet. Shouldn't have done it, shouldn't have fixed it better than the plumber who put it in. But that cleverness of mine wouldn't permit me to bungle.

There isn't a section of the house that I haven't crawled into, or upon, or under, to fix some crippled gadget. I have been up on the roof so many times that I am practically air-minded, without having had a bit of aeronautical experience.

And as for the cellar! There isn't a valve, trap or mechanical contrivance that I haven't ministered to. When regular certified and pasteurized plumbers have failed, I have gone down and done the impossible. In fact, plumbers have come in after I have done a bit of original work and gone away muttering and broken, because the thing was beyond them.

* * *

Once, in a thoughtless interval, I gathered a collection of rocks and stones, particularly hideous ones, too, and built a bird bath in my back yard. I decided to build something so bizarre and awful that the sycophants hovering about me would at last cry, "Enough!"

So I built the thing. Done, I stood back and studied it. "There," I said, "this thing is the worst I can conceive of. It is rougher than the Reef of Norman's Woe. I guess folks will leave me alone after this."

But what happened? It was immediately hailed as a distinct advance, not only in bird baths, but in the whole field of garden architecture. Those who came to see it rushed away and brought back others to drink in its beauty.

An editor of a magazine saw it and it set him off in an alarming direction. I must, I really must, he said, take the helm of an organization for boys with mechanical and artistic yearnings and teach them how to build things. I suggested other men, but the more I backed away, the more insistent this man became. The bird bath had upset him.

So off I had to plunge into a veritable bedlam of making all sorts of things, things that had never been made before, and some things which I am sure will never be made again. This interlude in my years of supreme success only added to my reputation for cleverness.

* * *

There is something unaccountable about it, too, because entire strangers turn to me as lost children. Helpless travelers with heavy problems of temporarily unapplied mechanics allow scores of cars to roll past them until *I* come along in my car. Then they step out and flag me. They wave feebly as I approach, sorrow mixed with a fierce hope in their faces.

"Ah, here is the man who will save us," I can almost hear them say. "Our troubles are all over now. All we have to do now is sit down by the roadside and eat our sandwiches and this man will have our car ready for us in a jiffy."

I protest my own helplessness, but they laugh and drag me out of my comfortable haven and force tools on me and set me to work. I fix it. Never failed yet. There I toil, perhaps for hours, while other nomads skim happily past.

No member in my family ever hesitates to buy a thing in that interesting condition called "as is." They go out after antiques in the most carefree manner, and bring home bits of furniture which had been given up as hopeless by carpenters in 1770 and hand them to me for rejuvenation.

"There," they say, dumping a pile of débris on the floor. "Here is a spool bed once slept in by Governor Brewster."—If it isn't, it's a couple of chairs of the Revolutionary period.—"You'll know what to do. Fix them up. It will be a treat for you."

Or they call me in to apply the magic touch to things which they have bought "knocked down." I have, in my time, assembled such things as complete boats, car bodies, bookcases, chairs, camping outfits, garages—but there is no end.

* * *

I take a bit of hope in the belief of some thinkers (undoubtedly people who have become famous for fixing things) that there are better times ahead of us. And I have a definite idea of one characteristic I'm going to go in for when those times come around. I may be in China, or Russia, or Patagonia. I may become a Swiss yodeler or a Persian poet.

But there is one thing I am not going to be. And that is a smart man who can fix things. I am going to be one of those helpless persons of either sex who fold their hands—or throw them up—and murmur, "Really, I'm terribly helpless in things like this, you know. Never could hit a nail with a hammer. Of course, if I had been born clever like you—Oh, thank you! I know you can fix it. Thanks so much!"

H. I. S.

Notes From Paris

President's Portrait — WHEN a new President of the Republic takes up his residence at the Elysée Palace, it is customary for him to pose for a painter and for a sculptor of outstanding merit. It also is customary to choose the painter and to elect the sculptor by means of a contest. Marcel Baschet, a member of the Institut de France and the holder of a Medal of Honor of the French Salon, is to paint M. Doumer, while M. Descatoire is to make the bust. M. Descatoire hopes to persuade M. Doumer to come to his studio, as he considers the light at the Elysée insufficient.

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New Underground Line — The Canal Saint-Martin had to be drained for fifteen days while the walls of a new line of underground railway which crosses beneath it were being constructed. This line is built at twice the ordinary depth and crosses the canal at a point where the canal itself flows underground. It is to connect the center of Paris with the suburb of Saint-Mandé when it is completed, but at present it goes only a little beyond the Place de la République owing to complex expropriations problems.

* * *

A Robot "White Wing" — The municipality is trying out a new kind of pavement sweeper driven by a motor, which is the invention of a city engineer, M. Monnier. If it is approved, some familiar figures will disappear from the boulevards. One will no longer see the rather shabby-looking men who now ply their brooms along the avenue, or push cubical iron dust boxes on wheels.

* * *

City-Owned Churches — The Paris Municipal Council has been very busy of late voting large credits for different purposes. One amount voted recently may cause some surprise. Almost 6,000,000 francs—$140,000—was appropriated for the repair and upkeep of churches of different denominations. The city owns ninety churches and the annual amount received by each is about 65,000 francs. This property does not consist exclusively of Roman Catholic buildings, but includes several Protestant temples as well as some Jewish synagogues.

* * *

International Bibliography — The International Committee of Intellectual Coöperation at its last meeting held in Paris gave instructions for the publication of an international bibliography of translations in accordance with the recommendations made by congresses of writers, publishers and librarians. This publication is to take the form of a quarterly international bibliographical bulletin of translations. The committee which adopted this resolution included among others M. Julien Cain, the director-general of the Bibliothèque Nationale, M. Diez Canedo from Spain and Herr Reinhardt from Germany.

* * *

A New Perspective — The Boulevard Malesherbes, which goes from the Madeleine to the Place Saint-Augustin and beyond, is straight and wide and lined with giant plane trees which used to stretch right across the road. Recently, however, the great branches of these trees have been cut back so that now the trees consist of one main stump, the trunk, and several smaller stumps, the branches. This pruning has had a surprising result, for on looking up this avenue from the Madeleine, one can see the Church of Saint-Augustin very clearly in its true perspective, a thing which has not been possible for many years.

* * *

The law-abiding citizen in Paris crosses the street at given points indicated by two parallel rows of metal studs. But if several streets meet at one point the pedestrian is apt to get rather muddled as to which way the stream of traffic is likely to come. In order to remedy this, the municipality has now printed directions to "look left" or "look right" on the street itself, using smaller metal studs.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

"I Feel Rich"

"THERE'S something about these thrifty times which makes me feel rich," said a sweet-faced woman of the farm, after listening to several mournful comments on "the world depression."

"We have plenty to eat and wear and a comfortable house to live in and fuel enough to keep warm, and the children are in school, and we are all well and have enough work to do to keep us from getting lazy."

This turned the tide of conversation. "In chastening times like these," said one, "we take stock of our advantages, and I think we are more appreciative than in prosperous times." "We learn to stand by one another and to have more sympathy and understanding," said another.

"We learn more courage and endurance and are more willing to work and give service for the money we get. We were jazzing along at too rapid a pace. We needed this sobering influence."

"My husband says," added a woman whose husband taught in a college, "that there is a much finer spirit among the students this year. They know what they are here for and they are studying harder and taking their work more seriously. There is a great improvement in their morale."

"One good thing about this depression," said a social worker, "is that it has brought people nearer together. It has made all of us more aware of the problems of the humbler strata of society. We will probably never be so careless about the poor again, and their children will have their better chance to become good citizens."

The difficult times are beginning to pass, so business men tell us. There will probably be no speedy return to flush times, but rather a steady working our way back to a sounder and more substantial basis. Many business adjustments have been necessary and there will be many more before business arrives at a substantial well-being.

These perplex and worry the business man. It is a great anxiety to him to figure out whether he is conducting his business according to the demands of ever changing times. Here is particular work for the good wife, to stand back of him, be patient, understanding and sympathetic, and, above all, to be cheerful and courageous and full of faith and appreciation.—*Cambridge* (Mass.) *Chronicle.*

The Aviation Industry

A SURVEY of the airplane industry in 1931 indicates that it withstood hard times about as well as any industry in the nation, despite the fact that only $49,000,000 worth of airplanes were built as compared with planes worth twice that much in 1929.

To begin with, all the ships that were built last year were sold—which was decidedly not the case in 1929. Production was off, but it was accurately geared to consumption, which is the important thing. Furthermore, the excess stocks built up in 1929 were largely disposed of.

In addition, the air transport business showed striking gains. More lines were in operation last year, more miles were flown and more passengers were carried than ever before.

Aviation, evidently, has become a firmly-established business. Its position now is far stronger than it was before the depression began.—*Rocky Mountain News* (Denver, Colo.).